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U.S.-SOVIET STRUGGLE FOR EUROPEAN POWER

Paris Meeting Prospects Dim

(BY HARRISON SALISBURY)

New York, July 11.

The United States and Russia today moved toward a naked power struggle for economic and political influence in Europe. The stage for the conflict was set by the Kremlin's action in applying diplomatic pressure to all states in Eastern Europe to prevent their participation in the Paris Conference. Finland, on Friday, became the eighth nation to decline the Paris invitation.

Egypt Wants Br. Troops Ordered Out

Like Success, July 11.
Egypt today appealed to the Security Council to order the British troops out of Egypt. It complained that the British position in Egypt had caused a situation likely to endanger world peace. The complaint was also designed to get a United Nations break in the stalemate in the Anglo-Egyptian treaty negotiations, particularly over the future of Sudan.

Mohammed Hassan Pasha, Egypt's Ambassador to Washington, came to present the formal complaint personally to the Acting Secretary-General, Ivan Kerno. The case promised to be one of the hottest yet handed to the Council and it was bound to have serious repercussions in another difficult case now before the United Nations—the problem of Palestine.

Egyptian officials said the complaint called specifically for:
1. Withdrawal of British troops immediately and unconditionally from the Nile Valley, including Sudan.
2. Termination of British administration in Sudan and the return of that territory to Egypt.

Egyptian officials also said that the Egyptian premier, Mohammed Nokrashy Pasha, will come here personally to argue Egypt's case when the Council takes it up probably within a week.—United Press.

Russia was reportedly attempting last-minute pressure to persuade Austria to reverse her decision to attend. Violent Soviet reaction against plans laid by Britain and France to get the machinery of the Marshall economic plan for European recovery into motion actually foredoomed any comprehensive or fundamental approach to the problem at Paris.

The economy of Europe is interdependent and if the continent is to be sealed into the Western and Eastern blocs, neither American loans to the West nor Soviet exports to the East could be expected to put the war-ravaged nations on their feet.

It appeared that by direct application of diplomatic force, Russia had won the first round in the struggle for a dominant position in Europe.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE
Behind the scenes, the Russians were also applying economic pressure to the British, for example, by finding their urgent efforts to negotiate a "largescale" and urgently needed trade pact with Moscow suddenly stalled.

Czechoslovakia was believed to have been told bluntly that the Russians choose between going to Paris or signing a vital trade pact with Moscow. The Czechs reluctantly cancelled the Paris trip in favour of trade with Russia. What Britain and France would do in this crisis was not yet clear.

The British government is under great economic strain already. Government critics have made plain their belief that Britain needs both United States credits and Moscow supplies if she is to get over the hump. It is possible that the seriousness of the European division might inspire a new eleventh hour effort by Britain and France to meet Russia's objections. However, that appeared to be unlikely in the light of sharply critical comment directed against Moscow by the British and French Press.

Indications were that only 16 of the 24 nations have placed themselves on record as having important reservations. There are Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Switzerland, but it is not believed that these four countries will join in any plan. Instead they are expected to work either for cancellation of the West with the East or for junking the whole Marshall approach.

THE LAST CALL
Two American statements seemed certain to appear shortly as grist in the Soviet propaganda mill. One was a declaration by a high ranking American in Paris who refused to permit his name be used.

The statement said bluntly that this was the last call for any European nation which hoped for United States assistance—a tacit announcement that American economic boycott faced any country which sat out of the Paris sessions.

The second American statement had even deeper implications. It was an assertion by Senator Walter F. George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who said the Congress would not approve any longrange four or five-year economic plan for Europe—key of the Marshall scheme. He pointed out that with the National elections coming up next year which might change the political control of the Congress, nothing more than piecemeal allocations on an annual basis could be expected for Europe. That, coupled with President Truman's statements that he did not plan to call a special Congressional session to put over the Marshall plan, seemed to make certain that whatever comes out of the Paris conference, it still faced heavy sledding in Washington.

London has said that it must have said before January 1. Statements of President Truman and Senator George indicated that the earliest date to expect any plan to go through the Congress was more likely to be next spring—on the eve of the Presidential nominations. In the entire day's budget of news there appeared to be not a single item to cast optimism on chances of the Paris meeting.—United Press.

JULY 15, AN ANXIOUS DAY

London, July 11.
British officials in Washington have told the United States Treasury Department that in a few isolated cases, including India, Britain will not be immediately able to make current sterling transactions fully convertible into dollars by the deadline date of next Tuesday, it was learned authoritatively in Washington tonight.

Generally, Britain intends fully to live up to her obligations under the Anglo-American Financial Agreement, it was stated.

Meanwhile, an unofficial background paper, issued by the British Information Services in Washington, says:

"An July 15 apprehensions, the question whether Britain's resources will stand the strain has arisen in acute form. The gap between imports and exports has grown larger and drafts on the United States credit have grown deeper."

Meanwhile, the South African Finance Minister, Mr. Hofmeyr, speaking at Johannesburg today, said that he considered a rise in the price of gold as unlikely.

Speaking of the prospects for Free State goldfields, Mr. Hofmeyr said:
"We have every reason to believe these prospects will be realized. This is a proposition which does not need to be based on even a hope of increase in the price of gold... I consider as an unlikely contingency such an increase."—Reuter.

No Gloucester Hotel Changes

The Telegraph learnt this morning from an authoritative source that there is no foundation for the reports which have been circulating that the Gloucester Hotel was being taken over by the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

The Telegraph was told: "There will be no changes in the Gloucester Hotel, certainly for the time being. The rumour that it is being taken over, either as a whole or in part, are unfounded."

10-Year-Old Guilty Of Manslaughter

Detention Sentence

Swansea, July 11.

John Griffiths, looking no older than his ten years, stood before the dock at Glamorgan Court here today and listened attentively as the jury's verdict was returned.

The first announcement was that John had been found not guilty of murder.

The second was that the youth in short pants and blue jumper had been found guilty of manslaughter. Justice George Sellers then ordered John detained for ten years "at a place and under conditions that the Home Secretary may direct."

The crime of which John was convicted was committed on Easter Monday. The victim was a boy of four, Glyndwr Parry.

That day, John and Glyndwr—who had been dressed by his grandfather—went out to play with other children, but later left them to go to the river. Glyndwr was not seen again.

Later that day, Glyndwr's father said John if he had seen his son, John said he had not. That evening Glyndwr's body was found in the river. His wrists and ankles had been lashed together with his own shoe laces.

TOO FRIGHTENED TO TELL
Subsequently, John told the police he tied up the younger boy and threw him through a manhole into the river. Then he went home. He did not tell anyone what he had done because he was too frightened.

Before the trial, when police informed John that he had been charged with murder, he replied, "I won't do it again."

John's father and mother stood on one side of him today and his school headmaster and the probation officer on the other.

Without hesitation and in a clear voice he answered "Not guilty" when the charge was read.

The prosecutor, Gerwyn Thomas, told the jury, before it left the courtroom to consider the verdict, that there was a legal presumption that a boy of John's age was unable to form the guilty mind necessary for any crime. But that presumption, the prosecutor added, was not conclusive and could be rebutted.

HOME OFFERED
After sentence was pronounced, the defence counsel, Edmund Davies, read a letter to the court from a firm of attorneys offering John a home on behalf of a client.

The letter stated that "this boy needs to be taken away from his present surroundings and start afresh in a new home."

The letter said the clients—"respected tradespeople"—would take John in and give him the advantages of education and rearing that they afforded their own two children.

Mr. Justice Sellers described the letter as a "magnanimous offer." He said he would undertake to put the proposition before the appropriate authority.

When the Court concluded, John was taken away to a state institution.—United Press.

Madame Lupescu's Blood Transfusion

Rio de Janeiro, July 11.
Madame Magda Lupescu, wife of ex-King Carol of Rumania, who is seriously ill here, was stated to be worse today after a blood transfusion this morning.
The secretary of the ex-King said: "Hopes of saving her life are considerably diminished. The transfusion was said to have caused a shock to her system."—Reuter.

RATIONED BREAD, LESS MEAT

Unappetising Menu
For The World

Paris, July 11.

Rationed bread, less meat and strict control of food production and distribution were the unappetising menus held out to a hungry world by the International Emergency Cereals Conference tonight at the end of its next to last day.

Meeting today, the committees of the conference prepared a series of recommendations for 38 nations who were present at the Grand Palais which would, if adopted by these governments, mean food austerity throughout the Western world.

Tomorrow morning, when the conference meets in a plenary session to wind up its four-day discussion, it will approve the following specific programmes to ease the world wheat deficit of 18,000,000 tons in the coming year:

BREAD GRAIN SUPPLIES

1. Supplying countries, namely, the United States, Australia, Canada and Turkey plus Argentina, will do their utmost to make the maximum amount of bread grain available for export. The total figure is estimated at 32,000,000 tons.

2. Importing countries, which ask a total of 40,000,000 tons of grain, would institute strict bread rationing plans and use a maximum amount of their own indigenous grain for human feeding.

3. Importing countries will sweep farm grain sheds clean by a serious collection programme.

4. Import countries should adjust agricultural and price programmes to make grain sales relatively more profitable than meat sales.

5. The rate of livestock rehabilitation would be slowed down in grain-importing countries.

POLICING PLANS

6. Importing countries would establish strict economic policing plans to eliminate the black market in grains and meat.

The recommendations, which are now being and which will be presented to the conference for approval tomorrow, are by and large the synthesis of the British and American viewpoints, with slight modifications supplied by other nations.

Although the conference recommendations were limited to the short-run period of the crop year 1947-48, delegates made no secret of the fact that the big problem confronting the world was expansion of agricultural production.

This problem was to come up for discussion at the Marshall Plan conference, which was scheduled to start at the Quai d'Orsay tomorrow morning.—United Press.

RAMADIER'S CONCESSION

Paris, July 11.

The threatened strike of 1,500,000 State employees appeared settled tonight when Premier Paul Ramadier said he considered acceptable the lost counter-proposal from the employees.

After an hour-long final meeting with strike committee leaders tonight, Premier Ramadier said the counter-proposal "appeared acceptable" to him and a definitive answer would be given tomorrow after consultation with his Cabinet, it was learned.

Earlier, M. Ramadier had agreed to a wage increase totalling 24,000,000 francs yearly while the Union demanded 27,000,000,000.—United Press.

Juvenile Housebreakers

London, July 11.

Astounded Britons learned today that nearly one-third of the arrests last year for shop-breaking were children aged eight to 13.

Scotland Yard Commissioner, Sir Harold Scott, disclosed that 3,452 children under 14 had been arrested for various crimes, including 68 for burglary, 1,400 for housebreaking and eight for stealing cars.

"It is only too clear that crime is increasing among the very young," he said in a report on 1946 activities.

The youngsters travelled in gangs and five gang-leaders were eight years old while 30 were nine. The report on juvenile "crime" emphasised a woman, magistrate's decision at Manchester yesterday to Press.

EDITORIAL

The One Ray Of Hope

THE summing up of the Legislature's debate on housing by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government so perfectly expresses general feelings that little can be added. If it is necessary to reach a decision as to which side won and lost arguments, it can be said that Government in spite of the passionate sincerity and conviction of its spokesmen, failed to show there has been any progress in the creation of houses, although it did make out a fair case in support of its rehabilitation programme. The most convincing replies dealt with 75-year Crown leases, offering a very different picture from that painted the previous week by some of the Unofficials; moreover, only after the Unofficials had applied the major part of their criticism to the subject of Crown lease renewals, and those criticisms had been met and answered point by point in forceful manner by the DPW did the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo admit that "in relation to the housing problem as a whole, the question of renewal of 75-year Crown leases has not a very great effect." Most people felt the same way and it was the Unofficials' over-emphasis of the subject which rather spoilt their case a

week ago. This issue has now been put in its proper perspective, and Government's claim that its terms for renewals are anything but repressive, is accepted. The final vote did not amount to anything because the Unofficials could not be expected to accept amendments which in effect converted a critical motion into one of appreciation. But the original resolution did have the effect of stinging Government into a spirited response so different from its customary milk-and-water declarations. For once, officialdom did not equivocate, thereby making its contribution to the debate more convincing. But for the general public the only ray of hope came from the Hon. Mr. D. M. Macdonnell, who, firstly made it clear that Government has accepted the responsibility for tackling the housing emergency, and then hinted there were prospects of a big building scheme coming into effect, the development of which would be shared by Government and private enterprise. Solution to the housing problem brooks no delay, said Mr. Macdonnell, and in full agreement with that sentiment, we await an early progress statement on the building scheme which "looks entirely practical." The community must not be disappointed again.

CRICKET AND OTHER SPORTS ITEMS

Yorkshire Lucky To Force A Draw

London, July 11.
Yorkshire, last year's champions, today stopped the run of four defeats which has dropped them far down the list in the County cricket table, but could only get a draw with Kent.

Gloucestershire and Middlesex, although not playing, remained at the top.

The results of games which ended today were:
At Worcester: Somerset-Notts match abandoned as a draw. Somerset 171 and 116 for six declared. Notts 132.

At Chesterfield: Derbyshire-Surrey match abandoned without a ball being bowled.

At Cardiff: Leicestershire drew with Glamorgan. Leicestershire 176 and 123 (Watson 61, Clay seven for 32). Glamorgan 142 (Walsh seven for 53) and 21 for three.

At Birmingham: Warwickshire drew with Lancashire. Warwickshire 207 and 160 for seven (Pollard three for 25). Lancs 295 (Pence 135, Paine five for 75).

At Worcester: Hampshire drew with Worcestershire. Worcestershire 133 and 278 for five declared. Cooper 84, Jenkins 50 not out.

At Hull: Yorkshire drew with Kent. Yorkshire 70 and 111 for 8 (Ridgway five for 59). Kent 244.

At Northampton: Northants drew with Essex. Northants 303 for nine declared and 182 for five declared (Brookes 84 not out, Childs-Clarke 50). Essex 231 and 194 for five (Avery 64).

At Dublin: South Africans beat Gentlemen of Ireland by five wickets in a one-day match. Gentlemen of Ireland 102. South Africa 107 for seven. (They passed their opponents' total for the loss of five wickets and were on target).

At Leamington: First day play. Harrow 260 for five declared (Thompson 71, Colthurst 51). Eton 78 for four.—Reuter.

Tennis Upset

Dublin, July 11.

Cyril Kemp, Eire's No. 1 Davis Cup player, sprang a big surprise in the Irish lawn tennis championships here today by defeating the American Tom Brown, beaten Wimbledon finalist, 6/7, 6/4, in the semi-final of the men's singles.

Brown has been seeded No. 1 for

the French championships next Monday.

Tony Mottram, Britain's leading player, beat the Pole, Ignacy Tlopczynski, 7/5, 3/6, 6/0 in the other semi-final.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

London, July 11.

France won the international Challenge competition for the Edward, Prince of Wales, trophy—a competition limited to two pairs from each nation ridden by amateurs and officers—riders at the International Horse Show at the White City Stadium, with a total of 31 faults.

The Duke of Gloucester presented the trophy, which Britain won when the competition was last held in 1939, to the French team.

The international pair jumping competition was won by Great Britain, with Eire second and Belgium third.—Reuter.

PLASTIC GOLF CLUB HEAD

Yonkers, July 11.

A new type all-plastic golf club-head made its first appearance at the Dunwoody Golf Club here.

The clubhead had been subjected to 6,000 blows in an automatic driving machine. Then the plastic's resistance to changes in atmospheric conditions was tested by a "weatherometer" machine in which it was given showers of water every 20 minutes, and heated to 200 degrees and cooled to 20 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit).

The clubhead retained its original appearance after these tests.—Associated Press.

One Conference That Can Agree

Geneva, July 11.

The International Labour Conference, in a plenary session here today, unanimously voted a resolution recognising the principles of association to be incorporated in a convention which will be considered by next year's Conference.

The points were: 1. The inviolable right of employers and workers to organise without interference by public authorities.
2. The right of affiliation with international organisations.
3. The protection of the worker against discrimination arising from his being a member of a trade union.

Mr. David A. Morse, the chief United States Government delegate, told correspondents: "Twenty years ago, this whole problem was before the ILO and the Conference split, agreeing to disagree."

"Now, in less than three weeks, with all the governments of the world except the Soviet represented, we have been able to come to a unanimous agreement."—Reuter.

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decade.**The Lost
Weekend**
starring
**RAY
MILLAND**
**JANE
WYMAN**ACADEMY
AWARD WINNERwith Phillip Terry
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A Paramount Picture

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PHONE 28252.**Ray Milland Shines
In "Lost Week-end"**

DON BIRNAM and his brother Wick are packing preparatory to a week-end in the country. Don is a normal-looking young fellow, but appears a bit underweight. He has, in fact, just come out of a ten-day spell of drunkenness. Wick is the kindly, dependable sort. He tells Don, guardedly, that at his office he has arranged with his employer for a few days off.

"That will give us a nice, long week-end," he says to his brother. But Don's mind is not on the packing or the holiday ahead. When his fiancée, Helen, arrives at the flat and announces that she has tickets for a concert, he contrives to avoid going on the week-end. He suggests that his brother should go to the concert with Helen while he takes a nap.

Alone, Don begins a frantic search for the bottles he has cleverly secreted. However, Wick has as cleverly found them. The search leaves him frenzied with thirst. Discovering some money that his brother has hidden for the chauffeur, he races to the liquor store. This is the beginning of "The Lost Week-end."

Not Pretty

This is not a pretty picture. A starkly realistic story of the emotional anguish gone through by a chronic alcoholic who knows his weakness but cannot fight it, it is presented without any punches being pulled. It doesn't—and doesn't pretend to—look at life through rose-coloured glasses.

British-born Ray Milland handles the part of Don Birnam with impressive sincerity. No simple part this, but it isn't over-acted. It is practically a one-man film, and he sustains it right to the finish without a false note. He deserves the Academy "Oscar" awarded him for his work.

One of the best things to come out of Hollywood, the picture started yesterday at the King's, and will be on for a few days.

**British Films
For Europe**

An agreement providing for the distribution in Czechoslovakia of a minimum of 40 films produced by the J. Arthur Rank organisation to the end of 1946 was signed recently.

The signatories were Mr. J. Eibl, on behalf of the Czechoslovak State Film Corporation, and Air Commodore F. M. F. West, VC, CBE, MC, on behalf of Eagle-Lion.

The agreement was finalised at a luncheon attended by Dr. Zdenek Fierlinger, Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia and leader of the Film Festival in London.

A similar deal was recently made by Eagle-Lion with Film Polski, the state film company in Poland.

**STEWART—PERFECT
COMMON MAN**

ABSENCE at the war has not changed Frank Capra. He comes back to film-making with a bedtime story, full of simple faith and tender whimsy, which has the daring to proclaim that it's a wonderful life.

Similar absence has changed James Stewart, but only a little. He comes back a shade finer drawn, better looking, maturer, more confidently expert in the use of his hesitant charm.

And still the perfect Common Man for the purposes of a Capra sugar-coated morality.

"It's a Wonderful Life," now showing at the Queen's Theatre, is a real once-upon-a-timer. Its text is that, weirdly, lies in friendship, that what looks like failure may be really success, and that heaven will protect an honest guy.

The demonstration is done through the life of Stewart in a small town he hates. Each time he plans to leave something goes wrong. All his dreams are frustrated by calls of duty.

At last, facing bankruptcy through no fault of his own, he contemplates suicide on a Christmas Eve.

Then his guardian angel takes him in hand, shows him how all the little, kind, loving things he has ever done have affected other people, what his circle would be like if (as he says he wishes) he had never been born.

It is an affecting fable, for the good reason that Stewart really is a likeable, recognisable man. But at times the sentiments run rather too thick and sweet, the fantasies become just too cute.



Ray Milland in a bar scene from "The Lost Week-end"

FILMS and PLAYERS:**Chaplin ban ... Rita
Hayworth divorce ...**

A NATIONAL ban against Charlie Chaplin's latest film, "Monsieur Verdoux," urged by 325 Ohio cinema owners.

They denounce Chaplin for again trying to reach into the pockets of American film lovers, although he has no use for American citizenship.

Independent theatre owners in Ohio have adopted a resolution that Chaplin, through his personal conduct, has drawn condemnation on the American film industry.

They argue that screen time should be withheld from the new film "until Chaplin proves he is worthy of the support of American filmgoers."

"Monsieur Verdoux" cost a cool two million smackers to produce.

A ROMANCE rumour links the name of British-born David Niven with that of Rita Hayworth. David and Rita will both be in England this month. Rita will visit England after her tour of the Continent—and presumably on her way home to get her announced divorce from Orson (Too-Much-Genius) Welles. David will be finishing "Bonnie Prince Charles" for Korda soon. It's 18 months since Niven lost his wife, the former Primula Hollo (only daughter of Sir William and Lady Kathleen Hollo). She died following a fatal fall at the Tyrone Power home in Hollywood.

LAURENCE Olivier is at present filming the early scenes of his production of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" at Denham, England. First scenes to be shot were those on the Watch Tower.

Built high above the floor of one of the studio's largest stages is the black stone Castle, gloomy and forbidding, where the Officers of the Watch stand on guard.

It is on the Watch Tower that some of Shakespeare's most famous lines are said, some of which have passed into every day usage.

Taking part in these early scenes were Esmond Knight as Bernardo, Michael Godfrey as Marcellus, and Norman Wooland as Horatio.

LLOYD BINFORD, chairman of the Board of Censors at Memphis, Tennessee, set a record by banning six films one month.

Binford's grievance against westerners is that they teach the young how to shoot, so he banned gun duels in "Sentry Rides Again" and "When the Daltons Ride."

He had no objection to the sexy French film "Garden," but cut Hemingway's "The Marksmen Affair," now playing on Broadway, so much that theatres in Memphis refused to show it.

He called it "sexy and salacious."

FRENCH actress Pati Behrs was told when she first arrived at 20th Century Fox that she would have to reduce.

She pared off 15 pounds and was rewarded by being cast as one of King Charles II's mistresses in "Forever Amber," a role in which she wears billowing 17th century dresses.

REX Harrison, the British actor, is known in Hollywood as a perfectionist. He therefore expressed no surprise when assigned a picture called "The Foxes of Harrow" at 20th Century Fox studios.

Harrison, for purposes of the role, has been given special tutoring in fencing, jumping, dancing, singing and cheating at cards. The film is the first of three he has made here in which Harrison is kissing scenes. The lady will be his co-star, Irish actress Maureen O'Hara.

WHEN Samuel Goldwyn sent his "Gorgeous Girls" to South America on a good-will tour they met some Latin American millenials.

One celebrated the girls' arrival by plane at Lima, Peru by shooting a revolver. He was gaoled when he sobered up.

Another in Chile disguised himself as a waiter, and served the girls a seven-course dinner.

The girls promised Goldwyn, to accept no dates.

MICKEY Rooney, being sued by his second wife, Betty Jane, on financial grounds, is planning to file a counter-complaint, charging Betty Jane with cruelty. It looks as if the Rooney's are in for a sordid court battle.

Nineteen-year-old Betty Jane, mother of Mickey's two sons, is asking the courts for a new financial settlement. She declared that Mickey induced her to agree to an annual allotment of \$35,000.

Betty Jane says she signed the settlement under the impression that her husband's annual salary was only \$25,000, but learned later that he earned \$448,000 a year.

JOHAN Mills, British star of "Great Expectations" and his wife left England in the Queen Elizabeth on June 25 for a visit to New York and Hollywood.

Mills will spend his first two weeks on the East Coast making personal appearances at major cities for the premiere of "Great Expectations." After completing personal appearances he will leave New York for Hollywood—for a vacation.

SPECIAL
TIMES**QUEEN'S**At 2.30, 5.00,
7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

PLEASE NOTE SPECIAL TIMES:

AT LAST!
**JIMMY
STEWART'S**
HERE IN HIS
NEW PICTURE!**FRANK CAPRA'S**
"It's a Wonderful Life"
starring **JAMES STEWART** **DONNA REED**
LIONEL BARRYMORE • THOMAS MITCHELL • HENRY TRAVERS
Beulah Bondi • Ward Bond • Frank Flynne • Gloria Graham
Produced and Directed by **FRANK CAPRA**TO-MORROW
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TERPIECE OF THE
UNFORGETTABLE
NOVEL!A. J. CRONIN'S
**The Green
Years**CHARLES COBURN
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GHOSTS SIT AS MODELS FOR HIS PORTRAITS

By Robert Musel

A FEW steps from the legendary abode of Sherlock Holmes off Baker Street, London, is the haunted atelier of the world's most unusual artist.

You ring the bell of an old house and find yourself in a littered room hung with black drapes, which thicken even more the eerie shadows clinging mournfully to each corner.

Frank Lear lays down his brush with a sigh. He has been painting a portrait of a young and lovely girl. Yet no one is in sight, nor is he working from a photograph.

"She's gone," he says.

"Who?"

"The girl. First time she's come back from the Other World in over a year."

For Lear paints only "communicators"—he hates the word "spirits" and loathes the word "ghosts." And the girl died in the blitz three years ago.

"Didn't I see this portrait a year ago?" I ask.

Lear adjusts his old-fashioned black string tie, brushes back the grey hair.

"Yes, I believe you did. She came here just after she 'passed over' and asked me to paint her."

"Then she disappeared. A few days ago I was sitting here alone when suddenly I knew she was in the room. She's pretty, isn't she? Only 21, you know."

Lear is a former newspaperman who took up his unique profession when he suddenly developed psychic tendencies. He gets orders from bereaved friends of families for portraits after which, he says, the subject appears spontaneously from the Beyond and sits for the painting.

"After it is finished, and only then do I ask for a photograph so I can compare my work. I have never yet failed to get a satisfactory likeness, easily recognizable by the client. Many times," he continued, "I even check dimensions with calipers and I am always right."

The high point of Lear's relations with those who have "passed over" came during the blitz when he was followed home in the blackout one night during an air raid by a ghost. Lear shut the door but it was, of course, no use and he had to stay up all night painting the communicator.

"His daughter called me next morning and I was able to tell her I had her father's portrait already done," he said.

I noted fewer canvases around than usual, and Lear said he had been incapacitated for a while by an accident.

"Oh they warned me all right," he said, "but I was careless. Two years' they have been warning me it would happen."

He reached for his brush again and dabbed at the portrait of the girl.

"I think you'd better go," he said.

Maybe I only imagined that the curtains rustled.—United Press.

DAB & FLOUNDER

by WALTER



Mr. GABS, the man who has a new line in prophecy) sets Bernard Wickstead finding out all about EARTHQUAKES

IF you've been following the news you will have heard of the gift of Mr. Gabs. Mr. Gabs is a Danish photographer and his gift is the power to prophesy earthquakes. He said there was going to be one on Tuesday and there was—in Japan.

The week before he'd said, "Watch out on Thursday," and he was only a day out, because there was an earthquake in California on Wednesday.

How does the man do it? We rang up Mr. Gabs in Denmark and asked him just that question. But Mr. Gabs wouldn't talk. He said there was money in his secret, and he was going to make the most of it.

I've been looking into the earthquake business myself. If Mr. Gabs can make money out of it by warning foreign governments of impending calamities, why shouldn't we?

The first thing to understand about earthquakes is that they come in all sizes. There are the big world shakers which are felt over a million square miles and there are the little fellows, so small you can detect them only with special recording instruments.

How many?

THE big ones average less than a dozen to the century, and they are not always calamitous. It is when the centre of the disturbance is close to a big city that people get killed.

So Mr. Gabs will have a slow turnover if he deals only in these.

However, there are plenty more. There are the earthquakes that do little or no damage, but can be felt by people who are in the right place at the right time if there isn't too much traffic about.

How many of this type are there? The estimates of the scientists vary, but they agree that every day there's an earthquake somewhere. One professor puts it as high as 30,000 a year, and that works out at more than three an hour or about one every 20 minutes.

If you count the tiny ones that only instruments can pick up, it would probably be true to say that some part of the earth's surface is shaking every moment of the day and night.

Of course, people who set themselves up in the earthquake prediction business don't just rely on the fact that there's one somewhere all the time. We must be fair to Mr. Gabs. The one he prophesied recently was quite sizable. It was felt in many parts of California, and in Los Angeles it broke a window.

Weak lines

HOW do people work all these things out? It's not difficult, really. Just hard work. One man made a catalogue of 160,000 earthquakes, with all the times and places at which they happened.

Every second every day it's under stress somewhere and shifts to adjust itself. That's what earthquakes are for. If we didn't have them the skin would get loose on the core and break up. Then where should we be? Some place where high prices and the housing shortage wouldn't matter any more.

The most disastrous earthquake on record was in India about 200 years ago. It killed 300,000 people. After the Tokyo earthquake of 1923 the casualty list was: 99,331 killed, 103,733 injured and 43,476 missing.

Why volcanoes?

CLOSELY tied up with earthquakes are volcanoes. Mr. Gabs has gone into the volcano business, too. Hecla, in Iceland, was in eruption and Mr. Gabs predicted that it would become more violent on a Saturday. It did not let him down.

Altogether there are between 300 and 400 active volcanoes in the world. It's not possible to be more accurate than that, because a lot of them are under the sea.

You can think of volcanoes as safety valves which prevent much worse disasters than those they cause themselves.

The volcano population remains about the same because as old ones die down and become extinct new ones appear. About 100 years ago a new volcano under the sea threw up an island 200 feet high near Sicily.

Those were land-grabbing days and everyone tried to claim it as theirs. The Italians said it belonged to them and gave it an Italian name. So did the French. The British called it Graham's Island.

It lasted about a year and then sank below the surface. The British, hoping it might rise again and provide another Malta, kept their claim warm by renaming it Graham's Reef.

The youngest volcano in the world is four years old. It was born in a Mexican farmer's cornfield in 1943. Senor Polido, the farmer, has had to move because his volcano is now 1,380 feet high and still growing.

WIDE AIMS OF WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

Health, universally important to the peoples of the world, is recognised by the United Nations as a basic factor in the happy, harmonious relations and security of all.

With modern methods of communications, the spread of disease is more rapid than ever before. It recognises no national boundaries. Therefore, a worldwide mechanism to deal with health matters has become essential.

To work toward "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health," the United Nations have organized the World Health Organisation (WHO), the first international Specialised Agency instituted by the U.N. Economic and Social Council.

Availing additional signatures to its constitution, WHO is now represented to the peoples of the world by an 18-nation Interim Commission which is at work on specific programmes for WHO after it is permanently set up. However, WHO's constitution indicates a broad programme of world action on health matters.

Co-ordinating Body

Not only WHO but a world co-ordinating body in matters of health but it will assume certain operating functions. Upon request it will aid in strengthening national health services. It will provide technical assistance in emergencies, health services to special groups and technical information services. It will conduct health research, establish standard nomenclatures for disease, develop standard diagnostic procedures and promote international biological, pharmaceutical and food standards. Many of WHO's broadest duties will be assigned through international agreements and conventions which it may work out.

International agreements and programmes of health action will be set up in annual World Health Assemblies. The World Health Assembly made up of delegates from each Member nation, will also appoint an 18-member Executive Board to carry out the Assembly's programme and generally to supervise the work of an international staff. The staff will be headed by a Director-General, who will be nominated by the Executive Board and appointed by the Assembly.

The Director-General will also have the unique power to work directly with national departments of health, rather than through foreign ministries as is common in international affairs.

WHO will work closely with the U.N. Economic and Social Council, make recommendations to it and set on the suggestions of the U.N. General Assembly.

Actress Cannot Recall Name

A young woman who said she could not recall her own name was identified by Kansas City police as Manila-born movie actress Maria San Marco, missing from Los Angeles since last week.

Officers said she would be cared for and turned over to Producer Buddy Rogers, with whom she is under contract for United Artists. He is en route to Kansas City from Hollywood in a chartered plane.

Miss San Marco registered at a local hotel as Miss Jeanie Lynn of New York, police said, using the name of a character played by the actress in a picture dealing with hypnotism and yet to be released. The film is being produced by Rogers.—Associated Press.

Ideological Campaign In Soviet Art & Literature

THE campaign to rid Soviet arts of Western bourgeois influences has been successful in the nine months since it was decreed by the Communist Party.

Nearly all the new plays, books, ballets, operas, films and other forms of expression depict in some form the Socialist struggle.

They show either the superiority of Soviet citizens and the Communist way in surmounting difficulties of production, of home life, of international affairs—or they show the difficulties faced and errors committed in coping with these problems in capitalist countries. Newspapers and magazines, although pointing out that some shortcomings still exist, have praised the enthusiasm with which some writers, actors and artists have embraced the campaign and eliminated decadent Western romanticism from their work.

It is expected that this accession of will be confirmed by the Union of Soviet Writers governing progress of the campaign, given top priority when it was enunciated last fall by A.A. Zhdanov, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee.

At that time, Zhdanov took up and expanded into a union-wide program the criticism which a month before had been levelled by the Party against the Leningrad magazine, Zvezda.

Up till then, it had been one of the most popular and influential literary publications, but the Party branded it as "racing after foreign entertainment and a 'prisoner of alien, hostile influences, infected by

admiration for the modern, bourgeois culture of the West." Its editors were removed, and in the months since, according to a recent article by David Zaslavsky in Pravda, the magazine has become "interesting and vivid and is published on a high ideological and artistic level."

The type of material it has published to bring it to this high artistic standing Zaslavsky listed as:

1. Simonov's "The Russian Question"—a play depicting the anti-Soviet machinations of America's capitalist press.
2. The American play, "Deep Are the Roots"—dealing with race prejudice in the South.
3. A novel, "Wind From the South"—on the spreading of "progressive ideology" in Finland.
4. A play, "The Fate of Reginald Davis"—on the American occupation of Trieste.
5. A novel by Wanda Wasilewska, "When the Day Dawns"—on the resolving of postwar family conflicts because the "barons" workers at a power station—solve their personal problems in relation to their place in the work of the people.
6. "Charoma"—a novel with a theme similar to "When the Day Dawns" but laid on a collective farm.
7. Excerpts from Elliot Roosevelt's "As He Saw It"—which confirm, according to Zaslavsky, the picture of America to be gained from "The Russian Question," "Deep Are the Roots" and other similar works.

"All these works, Soviet and translated," said Zaslavsky, "raise the vital problem of the present day, the question of truly popular democracy, of socialist democracy, of bourgeois democracy—false, monstrous and emasculated."

"It is a question of political systems, a question of man, world, nation, social, family and personal ethics, social, family and personal."

"Fascist Germany, which wished to win and dominate the whole world, has been destroyed, but now American imperialism is claiming the vital problem of the present day, the question of truly popular democracy, of socialist democracy, of bourgeois democracy—false, monstrous and emasculated."

While progress has been good in the campaign, there are still some pools where improvement is needed, according to the frequent newspaper and magazine criticism.

The films have borne a large share of this criticism, and they recently underwent a particularly severe attack for "cold and indifferent hack writing... that lacks any serious content and any true reflection of Soviet reality."

"Is it possible," asked reviewer A. Borschagovsky, "that the chiefs of the largest film studios of the country, who have at their disposal so powerful a means of ideological education as the cinema, have forgotten many of the simple truths of our art, namely that poverty of ideological content cannot be concealed by formal devices?"

The Bolshoi Theatre's new presentation of the popular opera, "Boris Godunov," shows lavishly the life of the Czar and emphasises

the Czar's spiritual sufferings rather than what Pravda called the dominant theme, "the Czar's personal drama merely accentuating the social, popular drama."

Writers have been criticised in Pravda recently for not devoting enough attention to the collective farmers, another facet of the ideological campaign.

"Our Soviet literature is called upon to glorify the many-sided free labour of the people which increases the power and wealth of the whole country," one editorial said. "Soviet writers must create in the next few years a rich gallery of characters from our collectivized countryside."

This problem already is being attacked, and on the list of plays now being rehearsed there is one, "Our Daily Bread," which, according to the announcement, deals with the "self-sacrificing toil of the collective farmers."

Other plays in preparation reveal this new ideological dedication of Soviet playwrights. "The Southern Junction" is a story of the execution of the Stalin plan for the defeat of the German in the Crimea, and "Tovarny" depicts the underground struggle of Soviet patriots in a town occupied by the Germans.

This ideological campaign is carried on in every phase of artistic expression, including children's books. Editorial staffs recently have been "strengthened," according to newspaper reports, because they were "still doing too little to inculcate Soviet patriotism and a high ideology" in magazines and books for children.—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I think pot names are cute, don't you? George calls me his little nincompoop!"

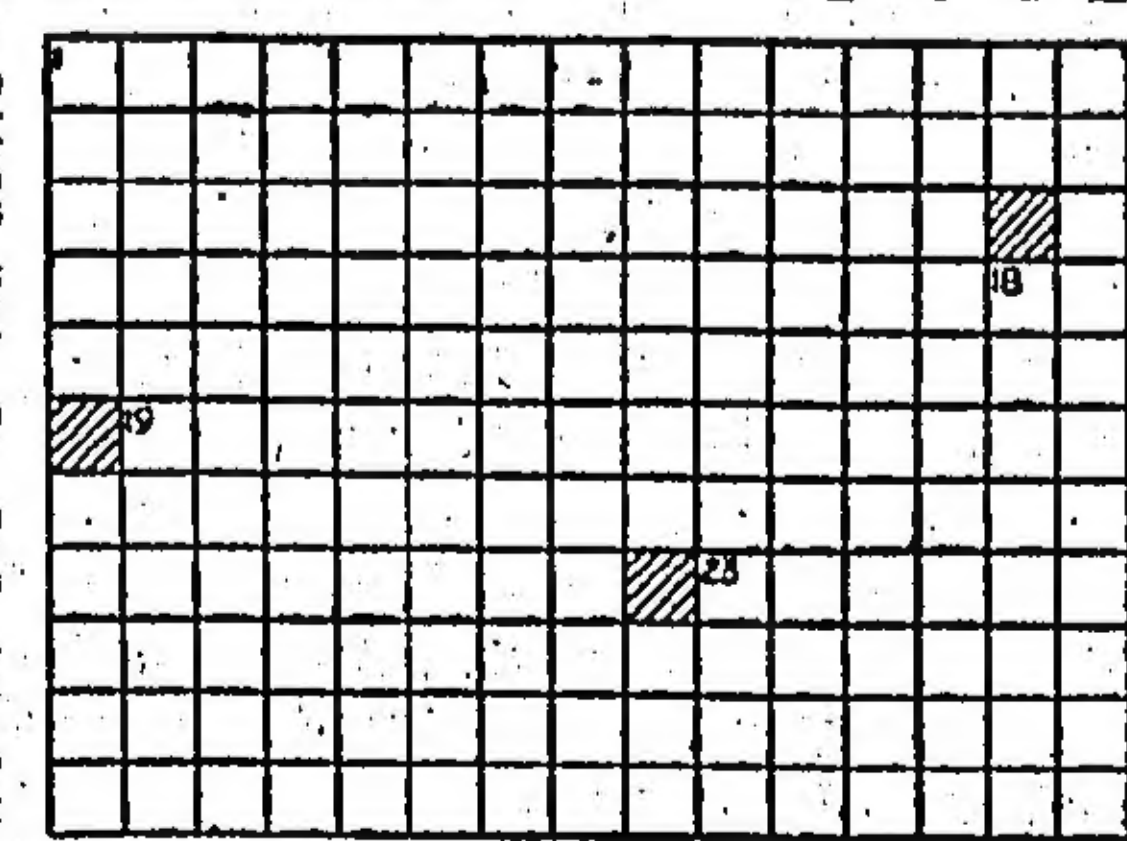
Skeleton Crossword

CLUES ACROSS

1. Sounds like an instrument for getting the chicken out of the cage.
2. Does it make you keen on your dinner?
3. When Dick's thus seen he's sweet.
4. An endless continuation provides food.
5. Cl a n e r about for good drink.
6. The road to lunacy in a garden.
7. (two words)
8. Hey, this is a magic phrase.
9. Gunner's account?
10. May be upside-down, is never used.
11. On to with an Italian river as the back.
12. Got busy when the sculpture was ahead.

CLUES DOWN

1. The standstill is of small importance on the railway.
2. Take your time from the intermission.
3. Shout for the saint who gives the party.
4. A number for 66, perhaps.
5. Add hair to this to make pedantic.
6. To put on this is not the team spirit.
7. Up to bat about.
8. Oogopus in play.
9. Not the cry of an expensive foreigner, surely?
10. Make a difference later.
11. Bizarre circumstantial accompaniment.
12. Animals from the Western Isles.
13. Even when it has time to do it's not a cricket ground.
14. Shape of a cricket ground.
15. When he's in a hole he's cooked.
16. The leading vehicle.
17. Chat. Eye about her origin perhaps.

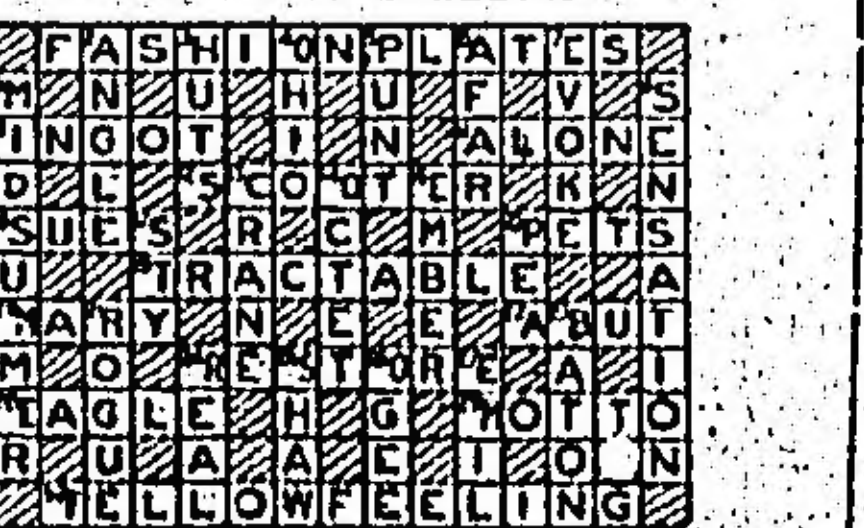


To solve the Skeleton Crossword the black squares and clue numbers have to be filled in as well as the words. Three black squares and four clue numbers have been inserted to give you a start.

The black squares form a symmetrical pattern, in which the top and bottom halves of the puzzle correspond and the two sides match. So you can fill in ten more black squares at once to correspond with those given.

The clue numbers will help you. The other Across word on the same line as 23 Across, for instance, must be 20 Across. These two clues are the fourth and fifth from the end, so the words in the corresponding position in the top half of the puzzle must be the fourth and fifth words Across, 13 and 16. In this manner, the puzzle can be completed as the clues are solved. No words of fewer than three letters are used.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION



EVERY SATURDAY

WOMANSENSE FULL-PAGE FEATURE

Aristocrats
In Italy
Sell Gowns

Rome.
A WOMAN visitor entering the luxurious houses in Rome may find herself waited on by exquisitely dressed, bejewelled saleswomen who speak Italian, French or English. They are smiling and patient, courteous and amiable, and very convincing.

These are exceptional saleswomen, ladies of the aristocracy, wives and daughters of noblemen with high-sounding and illustrious names, who have, in the last few years, joined the class of "workers".

Since the end of the war, members of high society have felt more than ever the need to work.

JOBS ARE VARIED

Today, while women of the middle and lower class depend on their husbands' earnings, princesses, wives and daughters of industrial magnates open fashion shops, luxury parlours, jewellery shops, luxurious clubs, libraries and deal in rare books, pictures, and antiques.

They are to be found all over Italy but especially in Rome, Milan, and Florence. Countess Gabriella di Robilant, tall, dark, and slender, advertises her fashions quietly. She takes her work seriously and is proud that she created her "Gabriella-Sport" shop over four years ago, after many years of hard apprenticeship in the trade, beginning by operating a sports department in a Milan shop.

The Countess claims that she supplies the entire Italian colony in Brazil, who have repeatedly asked her to open an agency in Rio de Janeiro. Gabriella thinks she will not satisfy this desire of her customers as she would prefer to have them come to Italy and increase the nation's foreign exchange. Gabriella goes to Paris every two months to keep in touch with the latest Parisian styles, and will go to the United States shortly.

At the head of her establishment is the most famous designer in Italy today, Madame Anna Visconti di Modrone. Young, tall and slim, her slightly oriental features are accentuated by drawing her hair back in a chignon tied with a black bow.

SISTER IS DESIGNER

Her firm makes models for street wear, afternoon dress and evening gowns created and designed by her sister Mita Corti, with an accent on femininity. She hopes to enlarge her establishment and open an agency in the United States.

Simone Visconti wants to learn only one thing from Paris; the cutting technique. She is convinced that if the Italian designers do not allow themselves to be influenced by Paris, as in the past few years, they may develop an Italian style which will have the full approval of the foreigners.

Simone Visconti was born in Rome and arrested twice during the Nazi occupation. She likes the movies, loves dancing. Her favourite sport is riding. She has been invited to present her creations at the International Exhibit in Geneva.—United Press.



A leading fashion in London is this low-necked evening gown with huge puff sleeves. Colour scheme is blue satin and black lace.

Take the plunge—Snap up
a briefer still swim-suit

Women on English beaches are wearing bathing costumes that are briefer than ever. Patricia Lennard writes—and the same is true in Hongkong.

Cotton and cotton jersey, oiled nylon, satin and rayon cotton are some of the materials used. Miss Lennard continues. Telescopic and Lastex suits in new designs are in British shops.

Generally, the briefer the suit, the more it costs. Left is one of the scantiest two-piece suits of the season in Horrocks' new cotton jersey—Lansil.

Centre, is a Martin-White one-piece swimsuit, again in a cotton flower print. By means of a centre drawstring through the front, ending in a bow at the neckline, this suit is adjustable to most sizes, besides flattering the figure. The back of the suit is telescopic.

Right, is a Jantzen one-piece suit in chartreuse, with a gathered front panel. It is figure-moulding, woven in rayon cotton and Lastex yarn.

In Hongkong's Heat and Humidity,
the Cooking Editor RecommendsSWEETS TO TEMPT
EYE AND PALATE

By Dixie Taylor

A LIGHT sweet, preferably cold, is just right to top off a summertime tiffin or dinner.

Sweets should fit the weather, and this definitely is not the time for heavy puddings and pastries in Hongkong. It's far better from a nutritional and temperature standpoint to strive for less substantial desserts which have eye as well as appetite appeal.

Fruits and jellies are ideal, and both are adapted to colour combinations which tempt children and adults alike. The meal-planner lucky enough to possess an automatic refrigerator can find infinite variety in frozen desserts, always a family favourite.

Because of the vitamin content, fresh fruit is important to the diet. Nutritionists say everyone should eat fruit twice a day, and it is cooling and delicious as a sweet course when the day is broiling.

Variety Of Fruit

The Colony's markets and stands offer many kinds of fruit just now. Mango, papaya, watermelon, plums, oranges, apples, grapefruits, bananas, and pineapples were among those noted at one stand this week. Occasionally, too, you will discover cantaloupe and peaches which, while high in price, give the "something different" which appetites dulled by heat require now and then.

A variety of fruits piled on a platter makes an attractive dish, and youngsters as well as grown-ups enjoy selecting and peeling their own. Care must be taken in the selection because disease can be transmitted through infected or bruised fruit. Only specimens with unbroken skins should be eaten without cooking, and these should be peeled.

Almost any fruit, too, can be served sliced or in combinations, with or without the addition of sugar.

Mango, papaya, and banana make a delicious mixture. Other combinations are sweetened plums and oranges with apple added; cantaloupe and watermelon, scooped out in balls with a teaspoon and decorated with a sprig of mint (the mint must be put through a disinfectant); oranges and bananas; grapefruit and pineapple; and oranges and fresh coconut. Most fruits will combine, and to get a new mixture is an achievement for the homemaker.

Port Wine On Fruit

Tinned fruits are equally as appealing as a hot weather sweet. They may be served as they come from the can, preferably chilled, or mixed with other tinned or fresh fruits.

For a "partified" dish, try the addition of port wine to almost any fruit combination. One teaspoon of wine to a serving is sufficient, and it should be mixed well and chilled before it is served.

Whipped cream is delicious with fruit, but it is expensive for every day use. A fairly satisfactory substitute can be made from tinned evaporated milk. Boil the tin for

an hour, then place in the refrigerator for 24 hours of longer. Put the milk in a cold bowl and whip with a rotary beater until stiff. Add sugar and flavouring after the mixture has thickened, and serve immediately.

The milk will not whip unless it is very cold, and all utensils used in the preparation should be chilled thoroughly. You will save gas by boiling several tins at a time. The milk will keep indefinitely in a refrigerator if the tins are unopened.

Lacking whipped cream, you can always serve a cold thin custard or fresh milk with fruit.

Jelly For Coolness

Combinations of fruit and jelly are another time-tested sweet suitable for summer. Fruit may be mixed in the jelly or placed around it before it is brought to the table. Tinned or fresh fruit may be used. Tinned is best for most combinations, although bananas and mango combine well in jelly without cooking.

A Kowloon hostess scored a hit recently when she served a sweet made from canned plums. She prepared a jelly from the plum juice and served it surrounded by the fruit. The flavour was a bit tart—the right touch after a roast dinner.

Gelatin now is available in granulated or powdered form, in fact which gives the Colony homemaker every opportunity to use her ingenuity in making jelly dishes. Two tablespoons of granulated gelatin to one quart of liquid usually makes a jelly of the proper consistency. However, if you have an ice box, which is not as cold as an automatic refrigerator, it is wise to use three tablespoons. The increased amount also is necessary if fruit is to be placed in the jelly.

The flavoured jelly powders and crystals are practically foolproof and are preferred by many housewives. Try tinned pineapple chunks in lemon jelly, tinned pears in lime jelly, and sliced bananas in strawberry.

Easy-To-Make Sweet

Here is an easy-to-make jellied dessert which is a fitting sweet course for any dinner. It is Chocolate Spanish Cream.

- 1½ tablespoons gelatin
- 1½ cups cold water
- 1½ cups scalded milk
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla flavouring
- 2 squares bitter chocolate, melted
- 3 egg whites, beaten stiff
- Pinch of salt

Soak gelatin in the cold water 5 minutes. Add to hot milk, stir until dissolved; add sugar and stir until dissolved (about 2 minutes). Set the dish in a pan of ice water and stir until the mixture begins to thicken (about 15 minutes). Add flavouring and cooled chocolate, then fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into a mould and chill at least three hours.

MAIDS GET
NEW DEAL
IN BRITAIN

BY BARBARA WACE

London.
THERE is to be a new deal for domestic workers in Britain. Scrubbing sinks and cooking meals, at long last, have been officially recognised as a "skilled" craft.

A government inquiry on domestic service, set up by Ernest Bevin, then Minister of Labour, has resulted in the formation of the Government sponsored National Institute of Houseworkers, which aims to provide housewives with well trained help, and the domestics themselves with the best possible working conditions and pay, after free training. Cleaners and parlourmaids, whose hours, wages and conditions of work have depended in the past on the whim of their employers, will now be able to earn a diploma on graduating from the Institute's six months' training, which will guarantee them definite wages and hours.

The acute labour shortage and the reluctance of women to go into domestic service has become a national emergency. At the opening of the Institute's London administrative headquarters in a smart Mayfair house recently by Mrs Clement Attlee, wife of the Prime Minister, a galaxy of titled and distinguished—but undoubtedly servile—housewives were present. Queen Mary and Mr Bevin were among those to wish the project well.

APPROVED WAGES

The approved rates of wages for diploma holders range from HK\$31.20 to \$57.20 per week for non-resident workers and HK\$28 to \$32.80 for residents.

The hours of domestic servants—always a bone of contention, and one of the chief reasons for the reluctance of the modern girl to enter the profession—are to be stabilized. A seven-day week, maximum 48 hours for resident workers, 44 for non-resident, has been approved, with a scale of extra pay for overtime. A spreadover of 96 and 88 hours per fortnight, respectively, may be mutually agreed.

Associate members of the Institute, as diploma holders will be called, will be entitled to one full day and one half day free each week. This can be changed to three half days by arrangement.

Two weeks' holiday with pay after one year, and three weeks after five years' employment are assured, plus usual public holidays or time off in lieu thereof.

"The object of the training is to train a student to help to run a home efficiently and happily," said Miss Dorothy Elliott, the chairman, at the opening ceremony. "In this sphere of close personal relationship, we need to lay great stress on this word 'happily'."

Styles Sedate
At Ascot Meet

ASCOT has sounded the knell of the long frock. Very few of these frocks were to be seen at the 1947 meeting. The women generally were sedately fashionable.

There were no freak fashions—although there were some versions of the Deliberate Mistake. For example, the new ankle-length in dress hems had persuaded some of those women in long frocks that pre-1939 dance frocks are suitable for Ascot. They are not.

Far better to wear a pretty utility cotton frock in cyclamen and white, with a headscarf of matching flowers, than to wear ankle-length frock, with a blue embroidered collar, with blue tennis socks and a stout pair of brown and white walking shoes.

There was one woman wearing a pair of white cotton stockings, with a large picture hat trailing yards of tulle, in the Royal Enclosure.

Blue lace

Target for cameramen, and prettiest long frock, was that worn by this season's debutante, Miss Raine McCorquodale, who was in a full-length blue lace frock, and carried a mass of artificial pink and red roses.

Roses also trimmed her short sleeves and pale blue ribbon headband.

Royal weather greeted the Royal party when they drove up the course.

The Queen was wearing pale cyclamen pink, with her matching profile hat, crowned with ostrich feathers of the same shade.

The King was in a morning suit. Straw hats.

Princess Elizabeth wore pale turquoise blue, with a straw off-the-face hat of the same shade, and a fox fur cape.

Princess Margaret Rose wore a pink print summer frock with a pink Gothic-pointed straw hat to match.

There were very few lounge suits in the Royal Enclosure, and the only perfume at the entrance to it was that of moth balls.

Brightest fashion worn by a man was a half-painted tie in green silk, with a horse's head painted on it in natural colours.

To help wipe out the memory of the bad old days of harassed, half-starved drudges in dark basements, the Institute is abandoning the starched cap, the badge of servitude, and creating an entirely new uniform and a smart badge.

Instead of the dingy dressy attics into which Victorian employers so often relegated their domestic help, employers must provide either a heated bed sitting room, or a separate bedroom and use of a general sitting room.

At training centres which the Institute will set up all over the country, girls can get six months' free tuition in all branches of home-making from cooking, laundry work and home budgeting, to health education and the care of children and old people. Practical work in an "approved" household will be part of each course.

Girls under 18 will have a longer, nine months' course, followed by work in private households where the worker will be paid, but where the employer agrees to allow her one half day a week to attend classes at the Institute until she receives her diploma.—Associated Press.

YOUR CHILD

WE are all familiar with such phrases as: "The simplicity of a little child," "The pitter-patter of baby feet," and "As innocent as a child." These and other clichés are responsible for an entirely false and romantic idea of the nature of children.

So says author and artist Geoffrey Goss in his new book "The Kidnapper" (Hammond, 7s. 6d.). He uses these illustrations to demonstrate (with a smile) how parenthood "causes dreadful deterioration in a person's sense of values."

IF IT'S YOUR CHILD:

Hasn't he lovely straight legs!



MRS. B'S BRAT

The child is walking too soon—quite bumpy.

IF IT'S YOUR CHILD:

It's his sunny, poor darling; he's sweet-tempered really.



MRS. B'S BRAT

If he were my boy, I would tan his hide.

IF IT'S YOUR CHILD:

He's not really rude. It's because he's so sensitive and shy. It makes him show off.



MRS. B'S CHILD

His mother has absolutely no control over him.

Geoffrey Goss ends it is only fair to admit that there are exceptions to every rule. I know now that I am one of these fortunate exceptions. No one meeting our son, who is just six weeks old, could fail to see at once that he is quite different from other children.

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'Drinks are on me' banned

By WILLIAM HICKEY

JUNIOR officers in R.A.F. messes have been ordered by the Air Ministry to curb the amount of money they spend on drinks. No officer below the rank of squadron leader will be allowed to spend more than £7 10s. a month on beers, wines and spirits. This is a little higher than the pre-war limit.

The pre-war regulation which prohibited officers from treating each other in the mess is to be reintroduced and rigidly enforced. Officers will sign for drinks... the cash-able days are over.

TWO EXCEPTIONS: If officers are aged 40, or if they are married, and want drinks to take home, there is no limit.

COAL: One more official magazine is out... the National Coal Board's monthly journal for miners, "Coal."

Is it too solid for its readers? "I don't think so. They are a most voluble, expressive lot," says its editor W. H. ROBERTSON.

He says he has never seen such a spate of poetry: is shaken by a Yorkshire miner, taking up short-story writing at 50, whose style is moulded by "Flaubert and the Bible."

"Coal's" columnist revives a B.B.C. wartime pseudonym, "The Man in the Street." In those days NOEL NEWSOME was Director of European Broadcasts. Today he is Director of Mines Recruiting. No change?

UNIFORMS: The sergeant-major who became a cinema commissionaire is out of date. There is a new twist to the story now. Usherettes at the Classic Cinema, Eastbourne, are wearing the discarded uniforms of W.A.A.F. officers. (Almon used to call them "Queen Bee" outfits). R. DAVIES-BEYNON, the cinema manager, says that he got them from surplus stock, just changed the buttons. They are silver-coloured now. The girls feel at home in the uniform. Most of them were demobbed last year.

SOAP: Snag about soapless powders came from the British Laundry Research Association. BLRA entertained scientist Sir EDWARD ABLETON to lunch. Used alone, these soap substitutes after several washings tend to make sheets grey. British laundries, cut down on their soap supplies, still mix one part soap with three parts synthetic so that the sheets stay white. No cracks, please.

MY MISTAKE! Before an audience of brewers, licensing justices, and municipal officers, the Minister for Town and Country Planning, Mr. LEWIS SILKIN, opened a London exhibition which demonstrates how future pubs should be planned.

Mr. Silkkin, who confessed to having already had two good lunches in connection with this project, said he saw no reason why we should not go back to the Inns of Elizabethan days when the customers could see plays acted, and indulge in traditional dancing. At the end I thought the chairman, Mr. M. V. COURAGE, of the London Brewers' Council, said he hoped all present would not leave without having a glass to educate themselves about the trade. I was disappointed. What he really said was "without having a glance."

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

NINE hundred thousand seven hundred and eighty-two people wrote to tell me that I had misquoted something the other day.

Let me tell them this. Any fool can quote accurately after consulting an anthology and books of reference. But accurate quotation is not as important as they imagine. The man who misquotes probably has a far more active appreciation of the line or verse in question than the pedant who gets every word right. It is always better to misquote than to refrain from fear of getting the thing wrong. Also, misquotation rouses the fury of the people who write to the papers which is always fun.

Night thought

IT is written of the dwarf buffalo which recently died in the Zoo that "He used to keep the walls of his den clean by licking them." How like Mr. the novelist.

Mimsie Slopconner

ASKED how she liked her part in the documentary film "Miss Froze Cod," Mimsie said: "So far, all I have had to do is to pass slowly across a quay carrying a trident. We have been rehearsing this for three weeks." Her mother said: "I do so think people ought to be frozen-cod-considers when they would eat meat of it, and friendly relations with Iceland would be established, as I always say. Mr. Slopconner said: "All this seems to me to be not much duffer than anything else."

Further simplifications

THERE comes a moment in the working of four-way registration, back and forth, up and down, when neither the applicant nor the Department can be quite sure where any of the registration forms has got to. To counter this, Suet has devised a system of interim registration, a purely formal duplication of the existing machinery having regard to existing conditions as ascertained through the normal channels.



Ration what they like, but ration Frankie Sinatra and they'll have ME to reckon with.

STANLEY MATTHEWS, wizard of dribble, continues the interesting story of his life

The unknown man I could never beat



As he is now—Maurice Reedy, who thrice thwarted Matthews, at work in his cobbler's shop at Darwen, Lancashire, last week.

LIKE all footballers I have had my bad games.

Perhaps the three worst were played a couple of seasons before the war against a Leicester City left back named Maurice Reedy.

He was the most difficult back I ever opposed.

It began when Stoke City were drawn to meet Leicester City in the Cup, and by chance we were due to play the same club in a League match at Stoke the Saturday before the Cup tie.

Quite honestly, I had not even heard of Reedy up to that League game.

In fact, I did not know his name until after the game, when I grabbed a programme anxious to find the name of my tormentor.

I had begun by playing him in the same fashion that had taken me along nicely against defenders with big reputations.

Blotted out

I DID not get hot under the collar when I found my early attempts to run round him failed, but I did get concerned when I discovered that the longer the game lasted the easier he found it to rob me of the ball.

Change of tactics on my part was obviously required, so I moved to inside right.

Yet I lost the ball the first time it came to me.

I went inside left. Mister Reedy was there again to take the ball off me. Eventually fed up with my failure I said:—

"Haven't you a home to go to?"

He grinned and replied: "Yes, but it won't blow away until the game's finished."

And so to the Cup tie. I could do nothing. Reedy completely blotted me out of the game, although Stoke managed to draw 2-2.

I dreaded a third meeting. The replay went the same way.

I have often wondered why more was not heard of him. The last I heard of him he was playing in a works team in Lancashire.

WHAT was my greatest game? I have never made up my mind whether it was against Ireland at Old Trafford, Manchester, on November 10, 1933, when England won 7-0, or when we beat Czechoslovakia 5-4 at Tottenham on December 1, 1937.

Against the Czechs I scored a hat-trick. Against Ireland I claimed only one goal myself, but had the pleasure of helping that great little inside right, Willie Hall, of the "Spurs," to score five times in succession, too—and so set up a record for England in a full international.

Although Hall and I were room-mates, we did not discuss one single move or tactic.

Yet as the game worked out it must have appeared to onlookers that Bill and I had sat up half the night planning the downfall of Ireland, and the beating of Billy Cook, the Irish and Everton left back.

Uncanny

THE dapper Cook did everything he knew to stop us, but failed, and I recall him remarking to me half-way through the second half: "Sine, if you bring that ball near me once more I'll swing your neck, so help me I will."

I can understand how Billy Cook must have felt, because the understanding between Hall and myself in the first half had been uncanny.

Willie knew just when to slip outside or to run forward or when to stand still. He never put a foot wrong.

Besides claiming an 'England' scoring record Willie must have also registered the fastest hat-trick in international football. He scored three goals in three and a half minutes.

ONE of the finest inside rights of all time was Willie Hall. His style of play was so unassuming—just like Willie himself—that his greatness was not always appreciated.

I know some of my supporters will regard my hat-trick against Czechoslovakia as my best performance.

The Czechs were a fine side. After we had gained a 3-2 half-time lead they fought back so well that they were level at 4-4, with only a few minutes remaining.

The game was finished almost in darkness.

We had taken it for granted the match would now end in a draw when I came into possession of the ball near the half-way line.

I took it down, zig-zagged through the darkness into the goal area. Then I fired.

PLANICKA, wonderful Czech goalkeeper, probably would not have seen the shot anyway. In the bad light, but when the ball glanced off the shoulder of right back Kostalek, he did not have the slightest chance.

The goal gave me my first and only hat-trick in international football.

Strangely, all three goals were shot with my left foot.

Today nobody could call me a goal-scoring winger.

In fact, if ever I get a goal now it becomes news.

When I ran three-quarters of the length of the field at Manchester to score England's eighth goal against Scotland on October 10, 1943, it was the first goal I had scored in international for five years.

No hostility

VICTORY is always sweet, but the sweetest victory I ever tasted was when we licked the Nazis 6-3 in Berlin on May 14, 1938.

The memory I shall always carry is of a distinguished-looking gentleman, stepping into the England dressing-room after the game and saying almost casually: "Well played! You have done a good job for England this afternoon."

I felt proud, as did the rest of the team, for the bearer of such praise was Sir Neville Henderson, who was at that time British Ambassador to Berlin.

Throughout my stay in Germany I did not sense the slightest piece of hostility. In fact, everybody went out of their way to be nice to us.

I honestly believe there were thousands of Germans who genuinely liked us.

When we arrived at the stadium we discovered the England dressing-room was at the top of a huge stand.

There were hundreds of steps, and it took us several minutes getting to our room.

This may have been all part of the German plan to get us rattled, but once we put our feet on the wonderful turf we knew nothing the Germans could do could worry us.

A shock

ONLY one thing shook us—and shook us badly.

Shortly before the kick-off an F.A. official came in to wish us the best of luck.

It was then he gave an instruction that caused everyone to stop what they were doing and look up with some alarm.

It has been decided that both teams will line up in front of the distinguished visitors' box; he said, "when our National Anthem is played the German team will salute, so in order to get the crowd friendly towards you we want you

to give the Nazi salute during the playing of the German national anthem."

Everyone of us was troubled. What would all our friends back home think? Nazism was something that every decent person rebelled against, yet here we were being ordered to hide our true feelings and endorse a political doctrine we detested.

I wonder how many of the boys were tossing up with the idea of rebelling against this F.A. order. But the official pointed out that the international situation was so sensitive at this time that it only needed a spark to set Europe alight.

It was pointed out that when the British athletic team had given the "eyes right" salute at the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936 many Germans took it as a deliberate snub.

So as much as the boys hated this gesture towards Hitler, we agreed to abide by the decision of the F.A.

But even to this day I still feel shame whenever I sit by the fire and glance through my scrapbook and gaze on that infamous picture of an England football team lining up and giving the dreaded salute.

As we followed Hapgood on to the field the 110,000 Germans gave us generous applause, but it was like a whipper compared with the mad roar that went up when the German team appeared.

IT was a most impressive sight with the huge stadium dotted with thousands of blazing red swastikas.

How brave the half a dozen Union Jacks appeared as they waved defiantly in the breeze.

Goebbels, Hess and Goering must have enjoyed the scene, carefully planned so that Germany should outshine Britain, and I must confess that up to now England was made to look the underdog.

On our toes

BUT not for long, and even that thunderous roar from the German crowd did not prevent my hearing a few pipey voices from behind the goal: "Let 'em have it, England!"

I later learned the encouragement came from a small band of Englishmen, holiday-making in Germany.

We were on our toes from the kick-off, and there just was not any stopping England.

Cliff Bastin, Jackie Robinson, Frankie Brooks and I each scored a goal to wreck the extensive plans the Germans had made for a Nazi victory celebration after the match.

As we walked off a dozen Nazi youths ran towards us with warm blankets to wrap round us on our long trek up the staircase.

We appreciated this thought, but not sufficiently to ease up against Germany in the second half, when we continued to give the Nazis a football lesson.

With Robinson and Gouden adding goals we finished very easy 6-3 winners.

Next week

Rough House in Milan

In 80,000 miles I have seen nothing so cheering as this

by JAMES CAMERON

KLADNO, Czechoslovakia.

IT was an odd company to find in grimy darkness 1,300 feet below the Bohemian meadows. The carlike lamps of President Benes's Mine at Kladno showed one face after another labelled with jaw-breaking names: Vrbsky, Tlustner, Svjek.

And then another, indistinguishably black, but the voice was the voice of Abe Moffat, president of the Scottish Union of Mineworkers, and behind him Alf Davies, president of the South Wales Miners' Federation, both of them as nimble as a mouse in the low roadways as though Lochgelly or Tonypandy were 400 yards overhead instead of East Czechoslovakia.

Pits are always pits.

"Zdar Buh," called the Czechs pushing the clattering trolleys to the coalface. "Zdar Buh," said a young half-naked soldier, one of the volunteer coal-getters, with a luminous grin. That is a miner's greeting exclusively as between miners; it has an especially professional warmth. We have heard it a lot these past few days.

have thought so at the repetitive introductions, the wordy diplomatic preambles and all the rather ponderous protocol of Prague.

You would not think so right now here in Kladno. Not here in this place that might be another Cowdenham or Barnsley, except that the door and practical Bohemians yet manage to keep green grass and tall trees growing round their mining towns. Not in the queer little Town Meeting House or in the great cable works or in the stiff cobbled streets, where it seems all a race of folk who take international friendship and the solidarity of honest men seriously. There have been more than the handshakes and backslappings; there have been urgent and even violent demands for detail, for assurance, for conviction that all this talk of two peoples working together really, for once, means something.

They gave us a concert at the Kladno Hall.

They had along the Miners' Brass Band of Lidice and its young conductor, a same young man whose father Volja Hurik Band also been bandmaster till that day five years and eight days ago when he, too, was shot and pitched into the ashes of his own street.

Back in 1942...

Coventry, too

KLADNO is only a few miles from the place particularly hallowed around here: Lidice. In Lidice before 1942 lived many of its workers. The tall cross with the barbed wire circle, which is now the conventionalised symbol for Lidicem, stand here, too.

Because of Lidice these people have been visiting here—Abe Moffat and Alf Davies and Joe Hall from Yorkshire and George Jones from the Midlands and the monumental Will Leather himself, and many others, too.

There has been a line or two at home to tell of how, on the flat barren spot that was once Lidice village, they laid the foundation stone of what will be the new Lidice, of how they handed over £22,000, gladly given in bolts and hardware from the pay packets of countless British working men.

That was the barest part of it. Somehow the thing has developed into more, quite a lot more, than a romantic gesture.

Why? For once a delegation has got down to details.

The other day I sat in on a meeting in the Ministry of the Interior at Prague and heard experts and officials, both Czech and British, discussing the International Mining Research Institute that is to be the permanent memorial to Lidice, the world organisation to prevent mining disasters and mining diseases, supported—let us hope—by every nation that sends men down to get its coal. Britain is supporting it, any way. Sweden is supporting it. Czechoslovak miners are giving one percent of their gross wages. There should be about £20,000 in the kitty.

It seems so real

NOW, let us face it, this might be the customary pious thought, just a certain privilege to watch, for one more striking attitude of picturesque altruism. You might

THERE was some mistake about the time; we turned up 50 minutes late. The audience sat patiently waiting. Then, as the British mineleaders and the rest hurried into their seats they rose together and clapped for five minutes.

The band played "English Melodica" and five encores of "Invasion Polka" (which is the Czechs' quaint name for their own tune we call "Roll Out the Barrel"). They made speeches of gratitude which were sincere, and embarrassing because they were sincere.

To Councillor Briggs, Mayor of Coventry, they offered sympathy "in the name of Lidice" as a place that they said had also suffered.

They gave us flowers and, at the end, they crowded round and said "Hello" and "Zdar Buh" and "Tzeerion" and "Gool Pye."

Two or three who knew our troublesome tongue, said, again and again, "This goes on! This is politics, yes?"

A touch of reason

AT this distance I do not know if it all seems rather jejune and simple. This is, of course, the land which we were once told was a small country of which we know little.

I only know that for some reason it seemed the most wholly warming thing I have seen since last year in 80,000 miles of shuffling round this fretful planet. It healed at least something of the bitterness of 1938.

This is not offered as any sort of contribution to anyone's political knowledge. I merely suggest that this day's work was one international development that was not entirely negative. It has been, in its way, a certain privilege to watch, for once, the human race behaving like human beings.

DAVID LANGDON CARTOON



Wimbledon Centre Court stuff, eh dear?



"Which hand will you have, Tovarich?"

By Low

By WILLIAM BARKLEY

AMERICA'S Constitution makes her incapable, except in crisis, of performing the function of leadership which is being thrust upon her. It is one of the misfortunes.

We in Britain forget that America's is a Revolutionary Government. It was born out of revolt against what the former colonists regarded as the dictatorship of George the Third.

No more dictatorship! That was the motto of the Founding Fathers. They set out by checks and counter-checks to deny absolute power anywhere.

It is difficult for us to grasp that the American Cabinet is not elected. It is appointed. Their Cabinet is not inside their Parliament, like ours, but outside it and at constant war with it.

That is why to us America so often seems to speak with two voices. I mention these differences so that we may take a more understanding and, perhaps, a more lenient view.

For in the result, and it is only the result that matters, many of our efforts to get our Empire and foreign trade going again are being throttled. We have got to shake off the shackles that prevent us trading as we like with people in our own territories.

We cannot live otherwise. And it is no good Americans holding premature post-mortems upon us even with genuine tears in their eyes when it is the confusion of their policies which is putting the squeeze on us.

I believe that many of the leading members of the American Government at the time when the British Loan was negotiated were men of broad vision with a real desire to see free trade among the nations. They could not call it free trade. Maximum multilateral trade, it was.

They could not be more frank because their acts have to be approved by Congress, which is elected essentially to defend and champion local industries and interests.

It was quite impossible for these ideas to succeed in Congress. And the main advocates seem to admit it now. Ex-Treasury Secretary Fred M. Vinson has retired from politics into a judgeship. Acheson is retiring into law. Of the three big champions of the Loan Agreement Will Clayton alone continues forward in his political course.

Once serene

I WAS shocked when it was reported from Washington that Clayton, after his long arguments with Congress looked "pale and haggard."

For this courtly and distinguished figure is the most serene and unflappable man you can imagine. Starting as a poor boy on a farm, he built up the biggest cotton broker's business in the States. He is

Small wonder Mr. Clayton looked so pale!

not now active in it, but he and his family are reported to hold 40 per cent shares in the company which made £8,000,000 last year after paying taxes.

What then made him pale and haggard? He had been in Geneva on the initiative of the American Government to negotiate the elimination of Imperial Preference and a reduction of tariffs when suddenly in Washington the lower half of Congress doubled the American tariff on Australian wool.

Mr. Clayton returned hot-foot to Washington. Now he comes back. The President has vetoed the wool tariff, although it is touch and go whether his veto will not be overridden in the Senate. In any case the President must face an election next year. America may have a new one who will not veto such Bills.

Furthermore, Australia wants a reduction of the American wool tariff, quite apart from no doubling of it.

How can negotiations succeed on such a basis? Are we to abandon the miserable little bit of Imperial Preference we enforce now in the face of such lighthearted fun?

No wonder Dalton writes off these talks. "Only time will determine whether anything will come out of them," he said ten days ago.

It is believed that Dalton will take the chance to revise one of the conditions of the Loan under which the increase of our trade with our own Colonies is regarded as discrimination against America.

It really is fantastic. Here is the Government talking big about developing the African Colonies. On a huge scale they are going to grow ground nuts and maize and other feeding stuffs and encourage tobacco to some extent.

And what happens if they do grow it? Apparently we cannot take the produce unless we take equal amounts from the U.S.A. which we can't buy because we won't have the dollars.

Again, such conditions might not have been imposed except that the American Government could not otherwise have got the Loan through Congress. It took them six months anyhow after the President had asked it "promptly."

This question of discrimination rises up as another unexpected obstacle. Obviously we cannot go on like this.

Reciprocity

IN contrast, an extraordinary story of American discrimination against us is told by Sir John Hay at the annual meeting of the rubber company of which he is chairman.

To maintain synthetic rubber, the U.S.A. imposes an extreme form of restriction on the use of natural rubber and on the quantity of stock that any consumer may hold. Yet if America would buy our Colonial rubber at fair prices we could, he says, thus secure as many dollars as by all the United Kingdom's exports.

But for what America buys she pays only 11 per cent above prewar prices while our dollar loan is being devoured in buying American goods which have doubled, even trebled, in price.

Equating the prices Sir John Hay says that in exchange for 1 lb. of rubber we get today only 4 ozs. of tobacco from America against 9 ozs. before the war. We got 11½ bushels of wheat before the war for ½ cwt. of rubber. Now, we get little more than three bushels.

The conclusion will be that because of one restriction or another we are making a miserable bargain all along the line.

Today we can do nothing until the Geneva talks are concluded. Next we shall await the outcome of the Marshall offer. That is put to us as another unresolvable effort of the U.S. Government.

Why must we always wait to be saved by others? When are we going to strike out as we used to do and save ourselves by our exertions?

No foresight

THE Government has this fine new programme to develop the Colonies. Yet the need could have been foreseen two years ago—20 years ago.

It seems that before we can increase the preference on African tobacco we shall have to denounce the American Trade Treaty of 1938 which Mr. Oliver Stanley was so proud of when he negotiated it as President of the Board of Trade. By it we agreed not to increase the preference. We promised to cut it as soon as we could, and cut it we did.

Mr. Stanley apologises now. "Those who considered the possibility of a large increase in growing tobacco in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland when I was at the Colonial Office had not fully foreseen the gravity of the problem of the American exchange."

Had not foreseen! Dear, dear, one would think it would be second nature to foresee and to foreknow, and presumably also that the Colonies should be developed by the British every bit as much as Texas or Iowa by the Americans or Azerbaijan by the Russians.

ELENA LUPESCU, BORN—?

EVERY newspaper office keeps a reference library known as a "morgue" which contains particulars of the lives of people who figure in the news. The information, usually collected over a number of years, covers sometimes even the most personal details, unearthed by painstaking reporters. Hence it is unique that the age of a person who has been in the limelight for a quarter of a century should still have not been conclusively established. She is reported to be about 50. In a new biographical sketch compiled by the Associated Press she is listed as: Elena Lupescu, born—?

Sometimes known as Magda Lupescu, she has been the mistress of ex-King Carol of Rumania for 23 years and is now his wife. She and Carol were married a few days ago in their palatial apartment in the de Jancu's grand Copacabana Hotel, where they have been living since 1940. A victim of pernicious anaemia, she was lying dangerously ill in bed and was reported to have been only semi-conscious during the wedding ceremony.

"Considering her condition, it was doubtful if she realised she had at last become the wife of the man who has been her unwavering lover since 1924," the report commented.

Strong Opposition

The love story of Elena Lupescu and ex-King Carol II, who preferred this titian-haired beauty to the crown of Rumania and his royal consort, flourished in the face of family and political opposition.

In 1926 King Ferdinand signed a decree taking away the right of then Crown Prince Carol to the throne. There was a report that Queen Marie took her son severely to task after the Greek princess, Helen, whom he married in 1921, had disclosed that he had discontinued relations with her. Helen divorced Carol in 1928.

There were strong forces working against Madame Lupescu within Rumania, but this moneylender's daughter, who at 18 married an officer in the Rumanian army, held her influence over Carol. It was said that she exercised an irresistible charm also over most people that she met, even winning over bitter enemies.

Sometimes known as the "uncrowned queen" of Rumania, she was the reputed leader of a court group that controlled public undertakings and directed appointments and promotions in the army and government.

Remained Faithful

Carol has remained faithful to this woman whom he met at a military ball in 1924. He was said to have fallen in love at first sight. Tall and slender, she had then soft, reddish brown hair with a natural wave. After her divorce from the army officer, she resumed her maiden name of Lupescu, the Rumanian version of the original German-Jewish Wolff.

In 1925 they left the country, and together they spent the next five years away from the homeland. They went to Italy and then to France. When King Ferdinand died in 1927 his grandson, Michael, the

son of Carol and Helen, was made King, with power in the hands of a regency council.

Julia Maniu, a friend of Carol, came into power in 1928, but it was two years before Carol could be persuaded to leave Lupescu and ascend the throne. Soon after his coronation in 1930, however, she rejoined him in Rumania.

For some time, she lived largely in seclusion. Rumanians referred to her as "Madame X." But later she took a more active part in the social life of Bucharest, giving gay parties in her mansion and freely



MME. ELENA LUPESCU

accepting invitations to other people's parties. In time, Rumanians grew used to having her around, and her position was unofficially accepted.

In 1940, however, the Nazi-affiliated Iron Guard had grown so strong that it started revolts all over the country. In an effort to save the situation, Carol gave the premiership to Ion Antonescu, then regarded as the most forceful figure in Rumania. The day after he took office, Antonescu held an interview with the German Ambassador and then summoned the king to appear before him.

Escape From Rumania

Carol foresaw that he would be asked to permit Nazi domination, and in the early hours of the next morning he and Madame Lupescu left Bucharest.

Iron Guard members attacked their special train as it sped over the border into Yugoslavia. Amid a rain of bullets, they shouted that they wanted to remove Lupescu, but the train sped on without stopping.

Carol and Lupescu made their way to Spain, where they were for a time detained by the Franco government. Carol said, upon orders from Hitler. But after six months of virtual captivity, they made a spectacular dash by motor car into Portugal, where they took ship for Cuba. Their application for permission to enter the United States was refused, and from Cuba they went to Mexico where they remained for more than three years before moving on to Brazil.

They have had a place of honour in Brazilian society, although she was until their recent marriage openly described as his mistress. They occupy an entire floor in the million-dollar Copacabana Hotel.

Not Vengeance, But Stern Justice

BY "CANDIDUS"

THAT men, whose callous and inhuman brutality caused deaths and untold suffering, after being condemned to death following a fair and penetrating trial, should have their sentences commuted, has naturally outraged the feelings of those who survived a hellish ordeal.

It is not a question of vengeance, but one of stern justice. Quite apart from the atrocities perpetrated against the inmates of prison camps, there were horrifying instances of the torture and killing of Chinese civilians, who, at times, were dragged into Shamshuipo Camp, poked at with bayonets, thrown wounded into the harbour, and then potted at by grinning guards who jeered and laughed, like the fiends they were, at the pitiful struggles of their victims to keep aloft. These hell-spawned demonstrations were apparently for the edification of prisoners of war. Is it a wonder that men's stomachs and souls revolted?

Of those who survived, there are some who today are mentally and physically afflicted as the direct result of Japanese inhumanity, and never again will enjoy health.

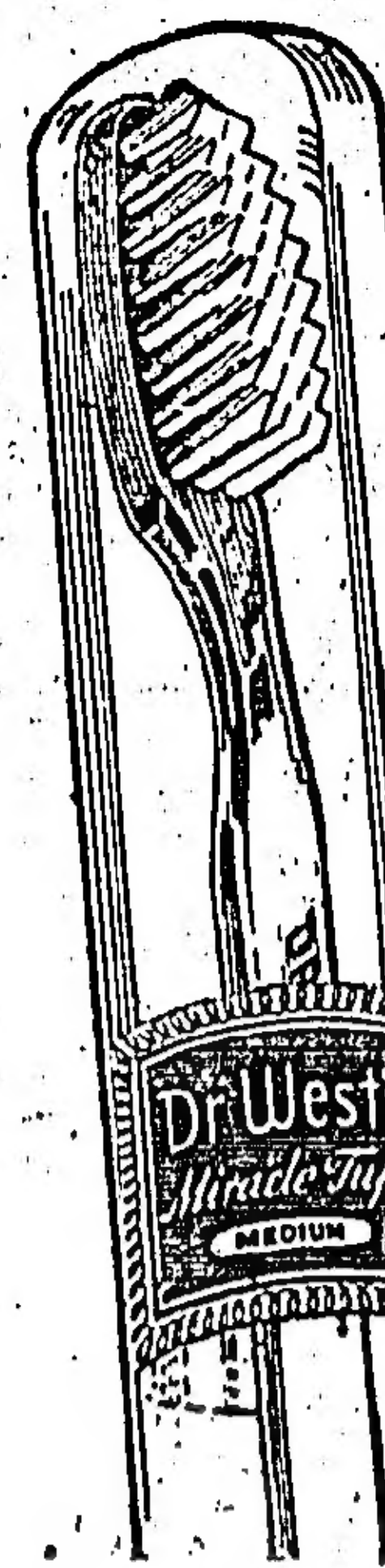
It is, however, especially those who suffered tortures—the beastliness of which puts the Spanish Inquisition in the shade—and suffered until death

came as a merciful release, that I have in mind. Let it be remembered that the Japanese method is to prolong life under the greatest possible physical and mental anguish—to exact the greatest possible suffering from those whom they intend to destroy.

How it can be possible to extend mercy to such cannot be understood by those who suffered but, by the grace of God, survived.

APART from the housing problem, about which we have learned much during the week (and, thank goodness, the unofficers did stick to their guns!), there is the question of the totally inadequate salaries paid to many of the white-collared class in the Colony today. As far as I can gather, commercial firms do not come in for the same criticism as does Government. Men, and women, too, in certain departments are grossly underpaid, and it is about time that it should be appreciated that there is little chance of the exorbitant cost of living decreasing. The two dominating factors in the successful running of any department are efficiency and contentment. One is not possible without the other.

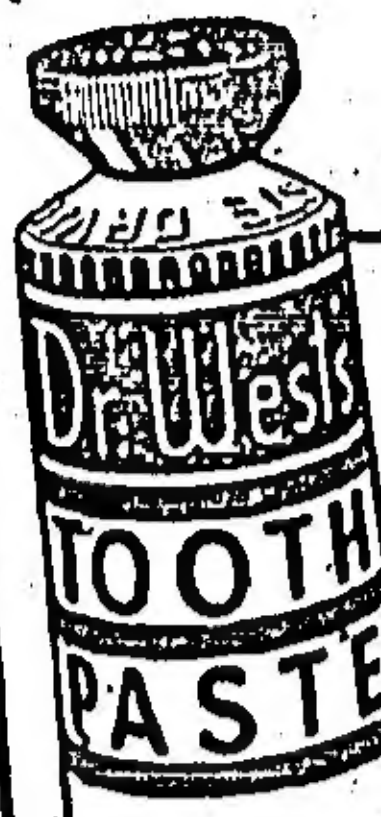
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MOTHER'S LOVE BEAT WEALTH

Mother love beat a husband's wealth when they clashed at Eccles, Lancs, magistrates' court recently.

NIGHT CLUB GIRL'S DOUBLE LIFE

Kay Ann Foster, a 30-year-old red-haired woman, of Roland-gardens, South Kensington, had a double life.

The man she lived with knew her to be a dance hostess in two London night clubs.

But her fiancé believed her false story that she was a secretary in a firm company.

Both men gave evidence at the Hammersmith inquest on Miss Foster, who died from taking too many sleeping tablets. An open verdict was recorded.

Sidney Pax Gavurin, of Holmleigh-road, Stamford Hill, N., the fiancé, said Miss Foster had been a dance hostess because she told him, her brother had been killed in Palestine.

100 Tablets

When he visited her she was hysterical and seemed to have been drinking. She said she had broken a promise not to take sleeping tablets.

Reginald Arthur Macdonald, said he had lived with Miss Foster as man and wife since last August.

Coroner: How did she earn her living?—I used to give her money when I had it. She was a night club hostess.

WEALTH, in the person of Ernest Hutton, Southport manufacturer, said to invest £5,000 a week in football pools, applied for the custody of his five children.

His wife from whom he was separated, was "dirty and unkempt" and a bad manager, said his counsel. The children—aged 13, 12, 11, 8 and 2—were not well-kept. The father's counsel went on, wanted to spend £2,000 a year on sending the four older children to a boarding school in Scotland. Foster-parents would be found for the youngest child.

"Necessary"

MOTHER-LOVE, claimed Ruth Tennant Hutton, the wife, was a necessary part of education.

She said that the break-up was due to the husband.

He had allowed her, until the birth of her last baby, only £4 a week, and had expected her to pay him one guinea rent.

He was able, she said, to spend £2,000 a week on football pool permutations.

After inspecting photographs of the boarding school, the magistrates dismissed the application, the chairman saying:

"We have considered the interests of the infant as the first and paramount consideration."

Sleeping tablets from Miss Foster, who had been depressed, but could not find it.

A police witness said Miss Foster's brother was imaginary. He was a fake Gavurin and no knowledge of Macdonald.

SPORTS FEATURES

AMATEURISM AND BROKEN TIME

THE "SIMON PURE" CODE

(By RECORDER)

What exactly constitutes an amateur. So many are the shades of amateurism today that one of America's most widely read sports commentators recently classified all amateurs from the Simon pure downwards.

Most of Europe looks upon sport today as a highly nationalistic undertaking and national training camps are a feature of preparations for London. Let alone Continental Europe clamouring for broken time payments, this national camp system practically puts a man for some money on special rations.

The British, being intent on a "Simon pure" code, have decided that nothing special would be attempted in the way of subsidising a training programme designed to bring the best out of a certain number of promising individuals. In addition, the Minister of Food recently announced that no special rations are to be afforded Olympic aspirants.

Examining the European attitude, I am inclined to be sympathetic. The Swedes, the Finns and the French are all out for broken time. That is, an athlete taken away from his job to compete in some meet of national importance, should be paid a cash compensation for money lost on a weekly—or daily—basis. The Finns and the Swedes make no bones about what they think.

THE U.S. SITUATION

It is somewhat different in America. The broken time controversy has arisen in America from coast to coast keeping adding fury.

An analysis of the situation points more or less to one fact—the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is all for Simon pure in amateurism. It is directed by an august body of former national and Olympic Champions of the early 1900s who lived and competed in an era of blossoming amateurism of athletic meetings few and far between, usually at the end of a long journey from home, and transport that was cheap and never called for air travel. It is of interest to note also that athletics in the United States in the 1900s were largely concentrated in the East. The IC 4-A was the big meet of the year and was held in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

With the passing decades, inter-collegiate athletics became more national in aspect and the IC 4-A was replaced by the NCAA—a national collegiate athletic association comprising colleges from all over the United States. The balance shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. The Midwestern "Big Ten" grew into an athletic power to compare with, later to improve on the East, and this year to supersede even the powerful Pacific Coast.

With the growth of the NCAA and the distances that the furthest-away schools had to travel, be it Salt Lake City or Lincoln, Nebraska, it became necessary for the NCAA to subsidise travel for promising performers.

SUBSIDIES

The question of subsidy for travel became gradually more common and the famous Eastern indoor meets of the winter season spent freely getting good talent to attract crowds for the huge indoor stadia, of New York and Boston.

Gradually custom reached the point where some of the fleetest-footed lads would not punish their weary legs unnecessarily without the promise of a travel cheque that left something over for the little red money-box at home.

Even track meets are a money-making attraction and the crowd was ready to roar over some one particular name. The boy had to be persuaded to come over for another few spins around the oval.

The colleges, also, discovered that "track" was about third to football and basketball as a big attraction and easy courses were designed where a young man not too likely to qualify for the honorary Phi Beta Kappa society could still take a course in some equivalent of domestic economy that wouldn't be too hard on his intelligence.

HE GOT THROUGH

There was the remarkable case a few years ago of one of the best coloured high-jumpers of the decade who had managed to pass his examinations in only one subject in four years of coast-to-coast travel where he attended not too likely to qualify for the honorary Phi Beta Kappa society could still take a course in some equivalent of domestic economy that wouldn't be too hard on his intelligence.

Yet, against this background of scholarships, special campus jobs, travel subsidies, etc. the AAU of the United States still takes a stand.

"No broken time," say the amateurs of the 1940s. "Game more important than the victory—purity—high idealism."

The Europeans, at least, recognise the situation as it exists. Broken time must eventually come.



Split-second action at West Ham as Eric Chitty, star of the home team, broadsided stout in the lap that gave his team a last-round win over Harringay.

He's good enough to be cocky!



TWENTY-NINE years ago last May 23, a Mr. Compton, of Woodford, Essex, smiled down at Mrs. Compton, who was holding a new-born infant in her arms, and Mr. Compton (as far as can be remembered) said something like: "Bet he'll make a bit of a cricketer."

DENIS COMPTON—super athlete
by JOHN MACADAM

Division Soccer was simple and automatic, just as his selection for his country at both games has been. International selectors are as keen-eyed as Warner and Chapman.

Unspoiled

REMARKABLE fact about Compton is that his potentialities were spotted as a youth, were discussed in the public prints and argued over in his presence without making the slightest difference in his attitude—towards not only games but also life.

First 100

NOBODY remembers whether the first implement of cricket was a bat or merely a piece of fence.

There was backyard cricket, cricket for Bell-lane school and then, when the family moved over to Hendon, cricket on and off the By-pass and Soccer for Fingilly.

He scored a hundred for London Elementary Schools and, as the London staff, helped with the roller and selling programme—and Plum—Warner picked him out after another record score for the school.

Meantime the late Herbert Chapman had spotted him as a 14-year-old Soccer international, and had signed him for the Arsenal ground staff.

There is nobody around to charge that the boy Denis did not start at the bottom. His more into county cricket and First

was indeed a bat or merely a piece of fence.

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right-handed and "loves a good bowl"—and the same quality hail him as one of the great England Soccer outside lefts of all time.

He plays golf to a handicap of 10. His tennis is good club standard and so is his squash. Growing soldiers still talk of a day in 1944 at Alhwa in Central India when he scored most of the tries and kicked all the goals in a seven-side Rugby competition—never, by the way, having played Rugby before.

Compton has many of Hendon's characteristics. The same cockiness on the field, the same friendly diffidence off it. Ask for him before the start of a match and he is at Lord's dressing room, and they will tell you: "Denis! No, not yet. There's 15 minutes before they start yet."

Again, half an hour before the boat-train was due to leave Hendon on the recent Australian Test series, he was at Lord's rummaging out his cricket things and asking: "What's the best way to get to the station, too?"

It is this nonchalant that makes him so great an athlete. No ball game is any trouble to him. As Alex James says of him in golf: "He just walks up and hits the ball. There is no strain. No trouble."

Likes Chopin

WHEN the snoutless nas died and he has in his showered and dressed serge he goes back home to the barrack of autograph hunters sinks down in his easy chair and feels his wife.

Doris, play Chopin on the piano. Doris was a student of the Sadler's Wells Ballet, gave it up because of a damaged ankle.

Denis was a student of the Sadler's Wells Ballet, gave it up because of a damaged ankle.

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A Correspondent Has Some Ideas Why H.K.'s Sports Standard Isn't Higher

After reading "Recorder's" comments in the Telegraph last Saturday on the possibilities of local sportsmen, I feel I must stress a few points as to why the standard of sport in Hongkong has never been as high as that in the Malay States and the Philippines.

The absence of any high standard of achievements by local athletes is not solely their fault. Firstly and probably the main reason for this is that there are little or no facilities in the Colony for vigorous training and there is an acute absence of any experienced trainers to give first-class advice.

Now that we are on the subject of facilities—when and should the Government elect to build a stadium—let's not have one for the sole purpose of football, but one in which can be held first-class field and track meets, with swimming pools, tennis courts, a baseball pitch and other sporting facilities—somewhere where the Colony's sporting fans can gather to watch Interport meets and Colony championships for every field of sport.

Now let's look back to the local sportsmen and see if we can't find out what is really wrong! Most sportsmen in Hongkong start off right from their school and college days with the one idea of being an "all-rounder." Unless one is fortunate enough to be one of those "born" sportsmen, the idea of being an "all-rounder" will in all probability lead one to be a "Jack of all trades and master of none."

It is the advice of most experienced athletes that for one who has the ambition to excel in the sporting field, he must concentrate on one particular sport.

Another reason why Hongkong has not had its share of champions is that there is a lack of wholehearted encouragement, proper training, and organisation. There are, I am sure, many promising athletes in the Colony who, if given the correct training and encouragement, would surprise us with their capabilities.

You'll find that in most cases, whether it is a track or swimming meet, competitors entering both

short and long distant events. An example of this unfortunate practice was seen at a number of Inter-Services track and field meets when competitors, with little training and a remote idea of how they were going to win an event, were seen entering one event after another with only one idea, and that was to win, no matter how.

By so doing a promising athlete may spoil his chances of ever becoming a champion through burning up his energy by entering events which are in all probability unsuitable for him.

In order to prevent this unfortunate practice, athletes in the Colony should be given training or advice from the "old hands." Advice on how an event should be run or swum, the time, stride or stroke, and pace that should be adopted in any particular event, is extremely important.

The adoption of a "pacing" partner is also important to an athlete in training in order that he may judge his own capabilities and adopt the correct pace in the event for which he is training.

I fully echo "Recorder's" sentiments that with the correct training and encouragement given to local athletes, there is no reason why Hongkong should not be able to turn out some worthy champions.

And here is a little advice to those who wish to become free-style, backstroke and breaststroke champions all in the same year—don't try it! By all means have the ambition of becoming a champion, but concentrate on one thing at a time.

SPECTATOR.

Five Boxing Stars In Unique Family

(By MERV WILLIAMS)

Five Sands brothers, all fighting main events in Australia, are a unique feature of boxing today. The implicit faith these boys put in their trainer, Tom Maguire, and the working arrangements between them, is just as rare. Their motto is "all for one, and one for all."

Maguire, who brought these lads from the country and put them into the game, is now their guide, philosopher and friend. He banks their ring earnings in a pool account and issues each boy with a note in which they sign for everything he gives them. He also keeps their total up to date in each book. He buys their clothes and advises them on all matters.

The boys keep to themselves. When one has a big wind of money he stakes three who might be short. They all contribute weekly to the upkeep of their widowed mother.

HE'S THE STAR

Dave Sands, aged 21, is the star. He holds the middle and light-heavy titles of Australia, and if any one would promote a match between him and the heavy champion, Dave would hold three titles. He has beaten Johnson so quickly in a non-title bout and again for the light-heavy title that no one will put Johnson on with him again.

The first to break into boxing was Ritchie, now about 24. His father, a native of Portia Rica, had been lightweight champion of country districts in New South Wales and was well equipped to give the lad a good grounding in the art of hit-and-miss, before a boxer from Maguire's stable went to the Sands home town, Kempsey, to fight Ritchie.

When he returned to Newcastle, Maguire's fighter urged his trainer to bring Ritchie to the city and teach him. But Mac didn't give the matter another thought until one day at a country fair he had a boxing troupe on show and a lad came up and said his name was Ritchie Sands. He came to Maguire to learn how to fight, he said.

Maguire's fame as a teacher is legendary in Australia. He has produced about 20 national champions.

Well, Ritchie Sands quickly made the grade. He lived with Maguire and spent his days in the old maestro's gymnasium. Pretty soon he was a sensation in the ring. He won his first 10 fights on a knock-out.

HE WAS LONELY

Dave, the star, was the next of the family to break into the game. Ritchie, at the time, was earning big money, but was lonely in the big city, so he brought his young brother along for company.

Like Ritchie, Dave spent his days in Maguire's gymnasium sweeping up the place, tying gloves on fighters and handing them water bottles or tending them generally in their training. In between times Maguire put young Dave through his paces and taught him all the punches in the text book of boxing.

The lad was too young to allow him to fight, so Maguire kept teaching him for about three years. Then one night when Maguire was away in Melbourne with a fighter, Ritchie was fighting in Newcastle. He took Dave along, as was customary, and when one of the boys fighting a preliminary bout failed to put in an appearance, Dave took the chance of filling the breach. That was his baptism in professional fighting.

Dave made his debut in 1943. In 1946 he won two titles and today would hold his own with any middleweight in the world. He hasn't a mark to betray his trade. He's more like a movie star than a fighter.

HE IS RUCCED

George, now 20, was the next to make his appearance at Maguire's gym. He started in 1944 and was fighting main events within 12 months. He's a rugged fighter with a hefty wallop but lacks the boxing ability of Dave and Ritchie.

Clem, the eldest, now 20, was the fourth Sands boy to turn up at Maguire's gym. He arrived a few months after George. How this fellow made good is a mystery. A timber cutter, Clem did not have a sound knuckle on either hand. They had all been damaged in the course of his work before he ever donned a boxing glove. In spite of this handicap, Clem has won nearly all of his fights inside the distance. But he will never be a champion.

Alie, only just 18 and baby of the family, then followed in his brother's footsteps. He came to Maguire as a member of Dave, just as Dave had done for Ritchie.

As was to be expected this lad took to fighting as a duck takes to water. He had his first 12-round bout in Melbourne first Saturday night and created one of the greatest sensations seen in that ring for years. Knocked down three times in the second round, he came back and flattened his opponent Billy Fletcher twice in succeeding rounds.

Although only in his swaddling clothes as fighters go, Young Alie gave the seasoned, and well-equipped Fletcher, the fight of his life before losing narrowly on points.

He was one of the most impressive displays I have seen and I would be surprised if he does not eventually wear the shoes of his brother Dave, as Australian middleweight champion.

Is it any wonder I said this family is unique?

Arthur Peall says:

STRIKES, after pocketing brown, is on blue as shown on left of diagram. He cannot pocket blue and has no choice except to smother his opponent.

This can be done by playing blue very thin with left side to leave a snooker ball in the pocket. A very effective stroke. There is a further stroke to leave blue in the pocket, called by black, stroke 1.

Diagram showing a snooker table with balls numbered 1 through 15. The diagram illustrates a specific snooker shot, showing the positions of the balls and the path of the cue ball.

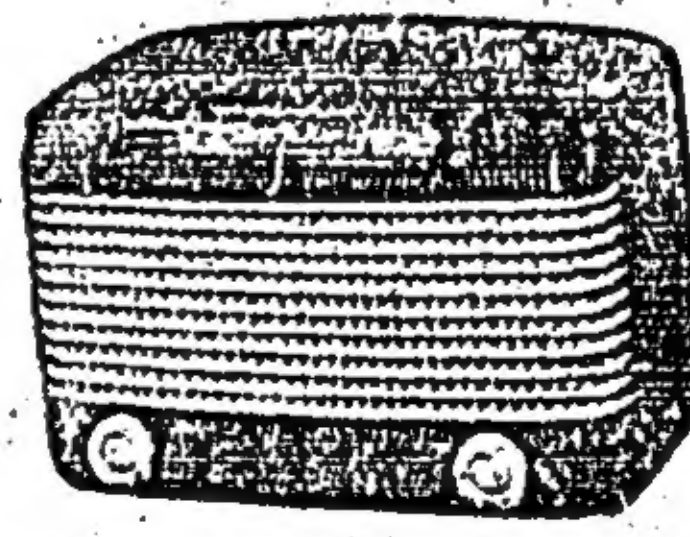
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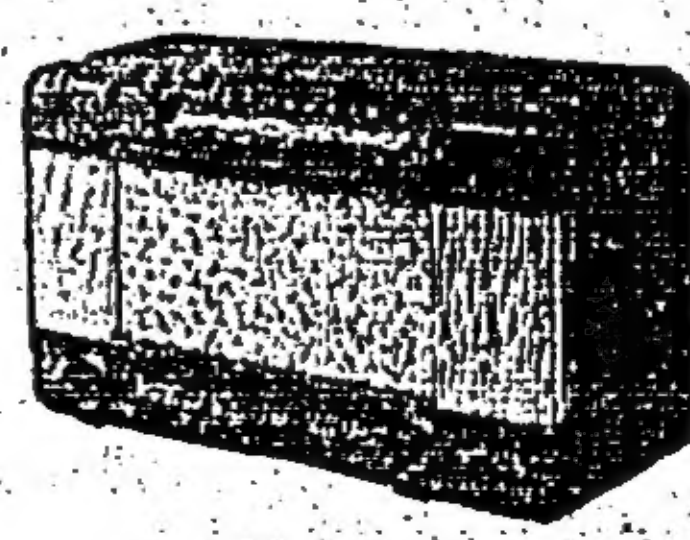


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SPORTING SAM

By Reg. Wootton



Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. The Clerk of the King's Pipe—
(a) Maintained the royal smoking equipment.
(b) Was an officer of the Court of Exchequer.
(c) Arranged the music of the King's pipe band?
2. Heligoland means—
Domain of the devil, land of the sun, holy land?
3. A Blue Bird High-flying West of England Tumbler is—
St Austell acrobat, breed of pigeon, Gloucester drinking glass, Cornish wrestler?



4. He has often made world news. Think fast to name him.
5. The first F.A. Cup Final was played at—
Stamford Bridge, Kensington Oval, Wembley, Crystal Palace, Fallowfield, Manchester?
6. If you were to scan a document you would—
Examine it carefully, give it scant attention, ignore it?
7. Where would you go to reach—
Fair City, The Smoke, Auld Reekie?
8. Can you name it—
Popular summer game, grasshopper-like insect, Scottish stool?
9. Where are these musical famous places—
(a) Ilkley Moor, (b) Widecombe, (c) Fingal's Cave, (d) Dray?
10. A domino is a—
Cloak, hat, shawl, veil, fan?

Colonial Service Training

Under a ten-year £1,500,000 colonial service improvement scheme, nine officers of the Malayan Union Government—six Europeans and three Malay—have been selected to go to England shortly for special training for colonial service.

The course, which was formulated by the Duke of Devonshire committee on post-war training for the colonial service, consists of a summer school at Oxford, followed by two university terms.—Reuter.

Chippy

I AM going to keep three hens. They will live in my garden shed in what is known by poultry keepers as "a battery," that is, a row of cages, one for each bird.

By this method, fed on food scraps, balancer meal, and the waste of vegetables, they will give me about 102lb. of food a year. That is double my meat ration.

I have been making the battery this week; follow the illustration and you will see how to make one for yourself.

I made the framework first, 4ft. long, 4ft. 6ins. high and 1ft. 6ins. deep. This allows for the cages to stand on legs well off the floor. I was lucky to get some 2in. x 2in. timber for this (as at upright A), but so long as it is strong these dimensions are not essential.

Next job is to cover in the back and top. Old cases provide good timber for this purpose, but you can use old metal or even old stout lino (see F').

Basket for the eggs

FOR the floor you need really strong, fine-mesh wire-netting, otherwise you will have to reinforce it with fencing wire. Make the floor on the slope, ending in a rolled-over piece of wire-netting to form a basket (see E) so that the eggs will roll into it out of the hen's reach as soon as they are laid.

Use pieces of lighter timber, say 1 1/2ins. x 1/2in., at each end and between the cages to support and fix the sloping floor from front to back. Note that for the back of the framework the timber is sawn in half, lengthwise, and clamped together with the wire-netting in between the two halves (see G).

You can make the food ledge (see D) from a length of timber 2ins. x 2ins. Cut out four pieces, 2ins. x 2ins. so that the uprights between the cages and at the ends can be let in. Then fix it in position with small metal brackets.

Each bird needs three tins (one each for water, food and grit). These may be any kind of clean old tin. The ends of the battery

BUYS THREE HENS... SETS OUT TO TURN THEM INTO SUPER-HENS

and the upright divisions between the cages are made of wire-netting, and are secured between supporting battens (see B).

To make the front of the cage you can, if you like use old stair rods (see C). Bore holes, as in the illustration, right through the top of the framework and half-way through the food ledge. When you want to take a bird out, all you need do is remove the middle rod of the cage.

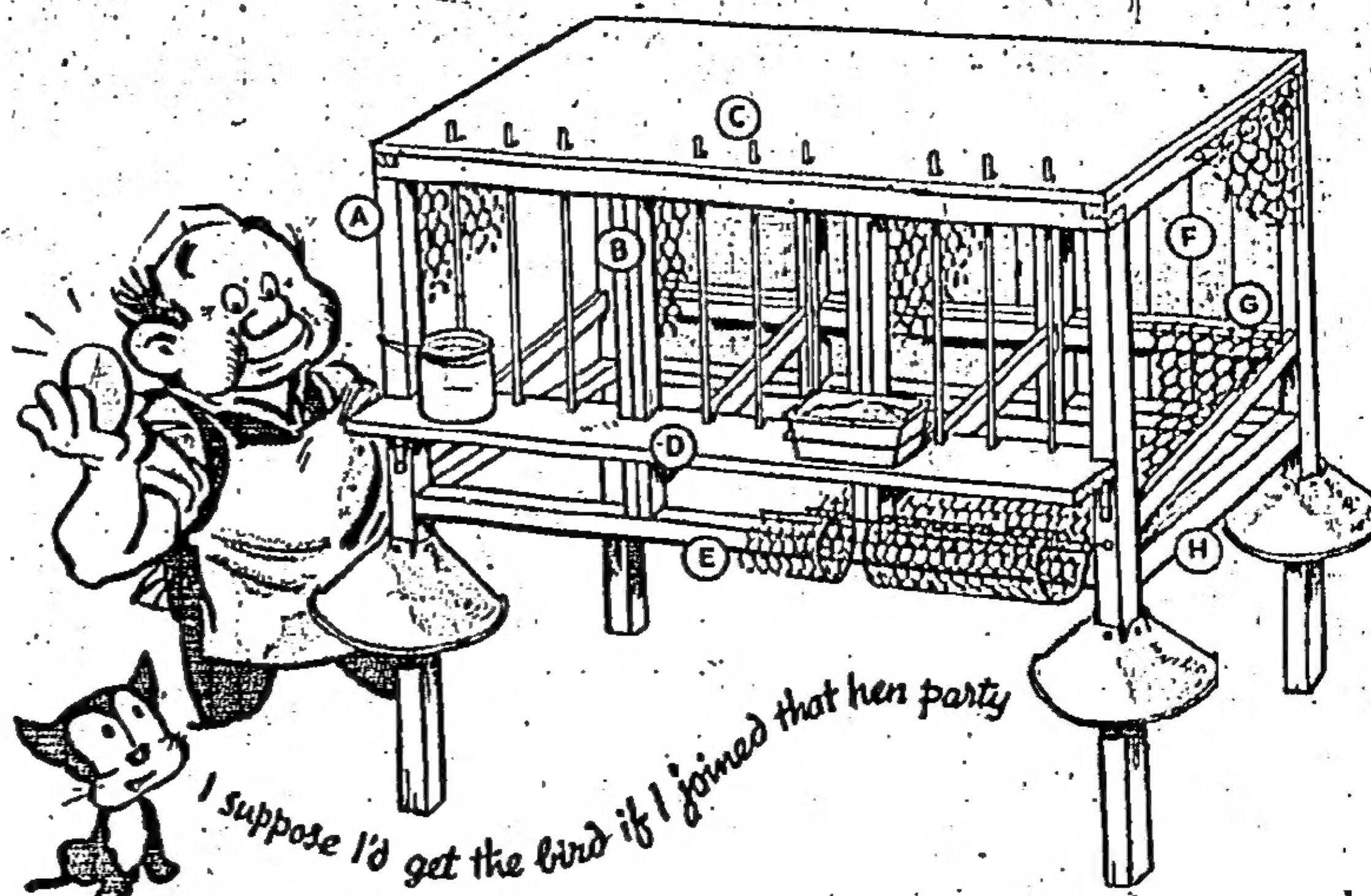
Now for two accessories. First is the droppings board, which is a flat piece of three-ply timber cut to rest on the base of the battery underneath the wire-netting floor. Timber from an old tea chest will do, or a flat piece of meta, or lino. It must be detachable, so that it can be taken out and cleaned every day. To do this easily you can give the board fingerhold with 3ins. of 1/2in. x 1/2in. timber. You need one under each cage.

Dusting board

SECOND accessory is a dusting board. This has sides 1/2in. high, but is otherwise the same as the droppings board. It slides in over the wire-netting floor. Hens like to dust themselves two or three times a week—and the board should be left in position about half an hour each time.

To avoid rats and other pests getting at the birds, tack into place, as shown, an old electric lampshade on each leg (see H).

Place the battery where the birds get plenty of fresh air and light, even if you have to modify your shed to do so.



PROTECTING BIRDS AND EGGS AGAINST THIEVES

BY FRANK DAVIS

A SMALL, elderly man sits patiently on a hillside in rural Oxfordshire. Periodically, he lifts his binoculars and scans the landscape.

He moves into action and walks down the hill, making his way to a young man, bent over an object on the ground.

"I hope you are not interfering with that bird's nest," says the elderly man. "I am a bird-watcher and I am here to protect all wild bird-life."

The young man walks away, muttering that he meant no harm. But the bird-watcher knows better. He has in his pocket a description of the young man among a list of all known "collectors" of birds and their eggs. He knows that these professional collectors are more of a menace than the enthusiastic schoolboy.

CANNOT BE SEARCHED

A collector cannot be searched on suspicion that he possesses bird's eggs, and he can be prosecuted only if he is actually caught plundering a nest. But the fines are so small they act as no deterrent. Especially when a collector can get as much as £20 for a clutch of kite's eggs—species almost extinct in Britain.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds campaigns to protect Britain's wild birds. The viewpoint is not that of a bird-lover. It is more practical. The birds are a necessary adjunct to the farmer's

in the never-ending war against pests that attack crops, even though some birds inflict damage on farm produce.

The kestrel steals an occasional chicken, but makes up for it by the hundreds of rats and mice it kills. Blue tits also may do harm in the orchards, but they are invaluable when insects are breeding in the bark of the trees.

So the theft of a few eggs can make all the difference to Britain's wild bird population. Although the island has many species, it is the special variety that comes in primarily for persecution through nest-robbing. Getting a dwindling chance to propagate, they are faced with extinction.

Such valuable assets to the farmer as the spoonbill, eagle, black tern, honey buzzard and many more have long since disappeared. And already there is a marked decrease in the number of such beauties as the great crested grebe, roseate tern and Dartford warbler.

Since land is continually being turned from farming to building purposes, the birds' natural haunts also are dwindling. What once were the homes of the blackbird and thrush now are busy suburban streets.

This has spurred the efforts of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Included in the Society's activities is the payment of retainer fees to game-keepers and bird-watchers who keep a look-out for nest thieves. The Society con-

stantly issues pleas to the public to protect wild birds and offers rewards for those who protect nesting birds.

Nat Tracy, a retired dentist and honorary secretary of the Association of Bird-Watchers and Warden, is the most active participant in this game of bird and thief watching. Tracy has his own black list of persistent offenders and circulates it to chief constables in rural districts. It includes descriptions, names and addresses, and even motor car licence numbers.

NEST ADOPTION

The Association has 600 members, many of whom are engaged actively in protecting birds which are becoming extinct rapidly. A plan of "nest adoption" affords special protection to some rare birds. "It isn't generally realised," said Tracy, "that when a bird is decreasing in numbers, it can be wiped out altogether by egg thieves. The osprey, for instance, was persecuted for its feathers. An effort was made to save it, and a few were kept in a sanctuary in Scotland. They were hatching some eggs—the last in Britain—until a collector bribed a sailor with five pounds to swim across the loch and steal the whole clutch."

Tracy tells queer tales of selfishness and avarice. A magistrate, who also was a local fruit-grower, had the children in his district kill all the birds they could catch. A country vicar was rewarded by a group of collectors for his dexterity in robbing a buzzard's nest successfully for nine years.

RADAR GETS ITS PLACE ON CHARTS

Radar has found its official place on the mariners' charts of the world. It is to be represented by the symbol 'Rr' and it is thus distinguished from radio, the symbol for which is 'R'. This is one of the many details of vital importance to mariners which have been settled on an international basis in the course of the fifth International Hydrographic Conference which ended recently at Monaco.

In normal times the conferences are held at five-yearly intervals, but as a result of the war the lapse of time since the last conference has been abnormally long and, therefore, a large number of technical questions such as those involving the new science of radar came before the hydrographic and cartographic experts of the world.

Fifteen nations sent delegates, and for the first time there was a representative of UNESCO present. Great Britain was represented by Rear Admiral A.G.N. Wyatt, Hydrographer of the Royal Navy.

Vice Admiral Sir John A. Edgell, ex-Hydrographer of the Royal Navy, was elected President of the Conference, which is arranged by the International Hydrographic Bureau.

Through the medium of the Bureau a good measure of agreement has been reached in the style of charts made by hydrographic offices in all parts of the world. The adoption of similar symbols and abbreviations on the charts and in the nautical publications of all nations prevents confusion of seamen.

Many other details and methods of hydrography, including 'Notices to Mariners', tides, oceanography, geographic positions and soundings are examined so that the charts and data of the seas of the world may be improved.

"Eventually," said Tracy, "the patient female gave up the attempt to raise her young. It is not surprising that buzzards, which used to keep down the plague of rabbits and rats, are extinct in some countries."

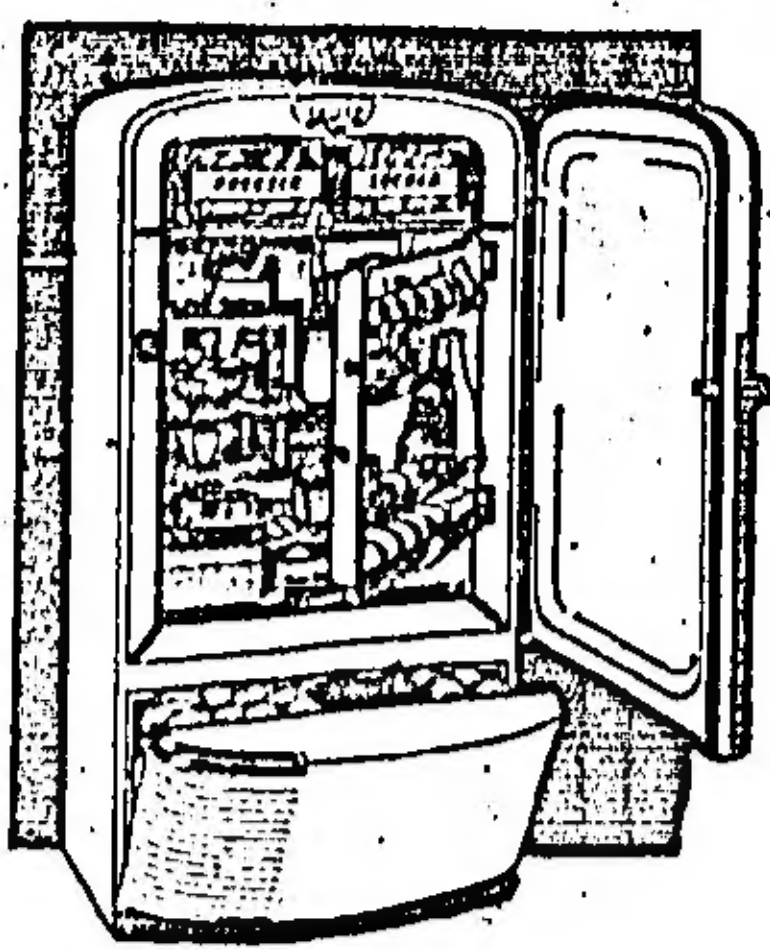
The Society has drafted and presented to the Ministry of Town and Country planning a bill to modify and enforce an Act of Parliament to protect wild birds. The Act was passed in 1880.—United Press.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

"The Good Earth" BY KEMP STABRETT



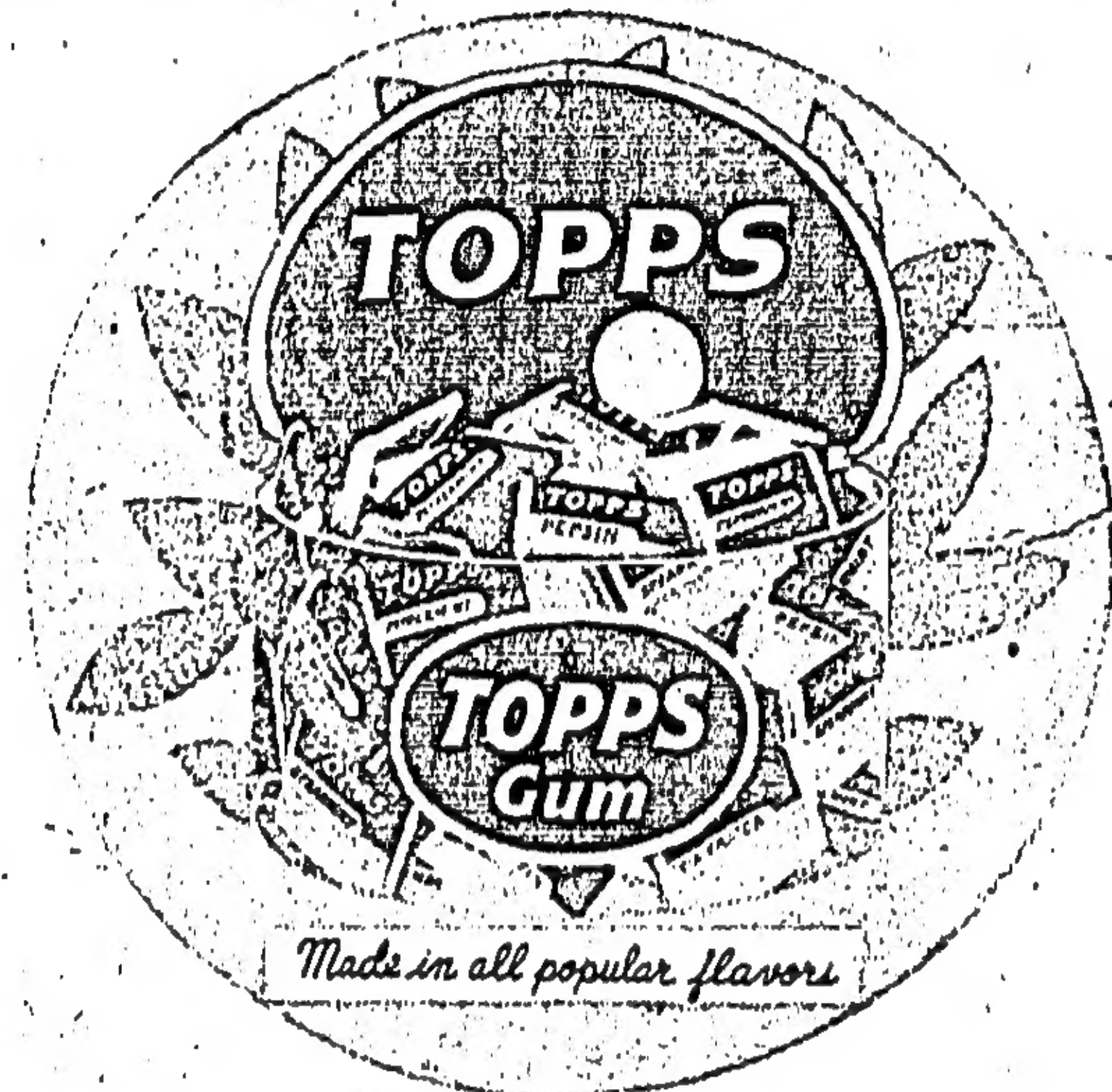
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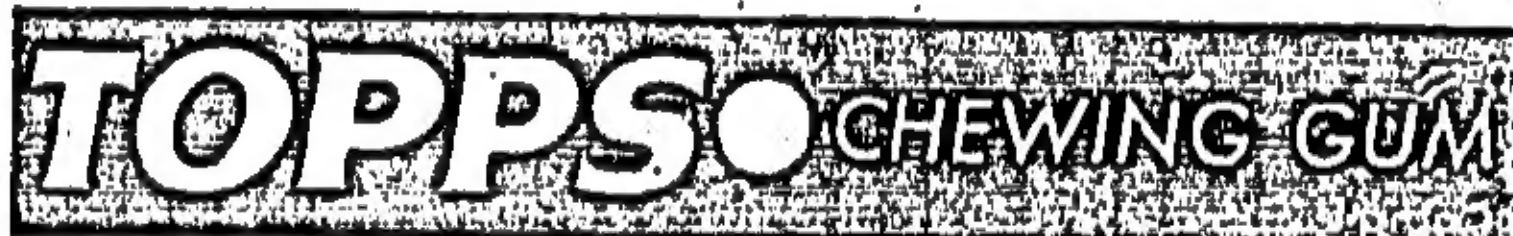


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South African Ship Service

For the first time in the history of the Union, South Africa is to operate a long distance ocean shipping service.

A South African shipping line are to start a cargo-passenger service from Capetown to New York.

Three cargo liners, all of more than 10,000 tons, have been bought from the U.S. Maritime Commission by the South African Marine Corporation.

They are to be renamed Constantia, Morgenster and Vergelegen.

They will operate a fast cargo service between New York and South African ports. Each will carry 12 passengers.

The vessels are now being converted. The first of them will leave for New York at the end of this month. If the service is successful more ships will be bought.

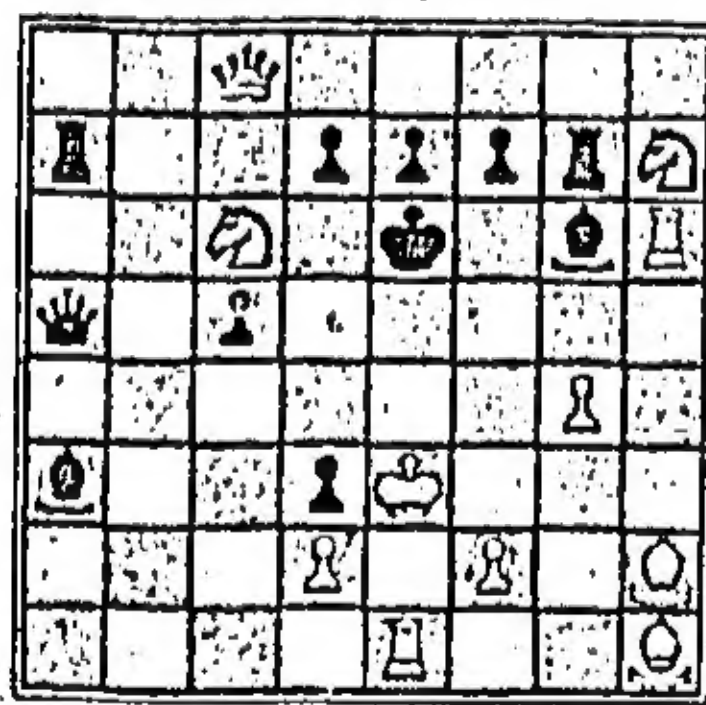
ARE YOU SURE? ANSWERS

Questions on Page 9.

1. (b) The revenue accounts were rolled in tubular form, hence pipes.
2. Holy land. 3. Breed of pigeon.
4. Sir Malcolm Campbell, king of speed.
5. Kennington Oval 1872.
6. Examine it carefully. 7. Perth or Dublin. London. Edinburgh. 8. Cricketer. 9. (a) Yorkshire. (b) Devon. (c) Isle of Staffa. Inner Hebrides. (d) Berkshire. 10. Clonk.

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. ELLERMAN
Black, 11 pieces.



White, 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two. Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. R (Q3) x P; threat, 2. R-K4 (ch). 1... Q x R; 2. R x Q; 2... Q-B6, K6; 3. Kt; 3... P x Q; 1... P x R; 2. P-R4; 1... Q-Q6; 2. R x Q; 1... Q-Kt; 2. R (Q4)-B4.

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Solution of yesterday's puzzle.

Across: 1 and 7 Down, Suburban timetable; 8, Animate; 9, L.S.d.; 11, Totem; 12, Cockade; 14, Daedal; 15, Tati; 17, Ether; 19, Plan; 20, Thari; 21, Task; 22, Neglects; 23, Adherence. Down: 1, Salsu; 2, Uncaused; 3, Bid; 4, Rat; 5, Aetate; 6, Need; 7, See 1 Across; 10, Mode; 13, Carter; 16, Asks; 17, Etna; 18, Hag; 19, Pace.

Rupert and the Young Imp—16



Bill and Podgy lead Rupert round the trees, and there, just as they said, is one small branch bearing spiky chestnuts, some full and ready to burst. "What did I tell you?" says Podgy. "But this is quite mad!" cries Rupert. "It's just the same as happened to our apple tree at home. Chestnuts and apples shouldn't be here for months yet. There's something very queer going on!" "Never mind," says Bill. "Let's go back and have a game with your new shuttlecock and rackets."

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

ROUND THE EMPIRE

with Pateman



Answers To Quiz on Page 12.

SCIENCE FEATURE:

RIVAL TO DDT

By PAUL F. ELLIS

A new insecticide has been tested by scientists at the University of Delaware and found to be a rival to DDT in killing house flies, cockroaches and other types of pests.

The new substance, a chlorinated camphene, is called "toxaphene." In some ways, the investigators found, toxaphene exceeds DDT, the most powerful of all insecticides. The tests were made on five-day-old flies and toxaphene, mixed with a small solution of another chemical, thanite, knocked the pests out in quick order, but not quite as effectively as DDT.

As a residual agent against flies, however, the new killer compares favourably with DDT. Three days after cubical cages were sprayed and flies liberated into them, a 100 percent kill was reported.

Against Bedbugs

The new solution also was tested with DDT against the German cockroach. Both were mixed with some thanite. Here again it survived the test, and the investigators reported that toxaphene was "equal as, or slightly more," deadly to the adult male cockroach.

The investigators reported they found the same results in the tests against bedbugs—that toxaphene, while somewhat slower than DDT in its initial action, equals or surpasses DDT in the final kill. Toxaphene also was found to be effective against certain fabric pests. The investigators treated small squares of woolen cloth with the substance. It repelled at least three types of wool eating pests, and held its effectiveness after one year.

The investigators admitted that DDT was still the best for killing off mosquitoes, although not by a large margin.

No Injury to Plants

Field tests also were conducted on snap and lima beans, in which toxaphene was compared with DDT and another insecticide, rotenone, for the control of the Mexican bean beetle.

The investigators found that toxaphene and rotenone caused no injury to the plants, while DDT sprays and dusts caused a yellowing and slight stunting of the terminal growth on both snap and lima beans.

It was just the reverse in tests against insects on cucumbers. Here, toxaphene damaged the plant along with killing off the pests.

The investigators report that patch test studies on 200 unselected human subjects show that the substance is neither a skin irritant nor a skin sensitizer, and that it is no cause of irritant or allergic action.

The substance is tough on dogs, however, killing the animals apparently by stimulation of their central nervous system. Some experimental dogs were saved by being given sodium pentobarbital, a strong sedative.—United Press.

Portrait of 'a hank of steel wire'



BOOKS
by
George
Malcolm
Thomson

WHAT is left of Field-Marshal Montgomery when you deduct his battles? What is left of any man when you leave out the expressions of that genius?

Sometimes there is force of character rather than richness of personality. So with Montgomery.

Alan Moorehead's study (Montgomery, Hamish Hamilton, 12s. 6d.) is an attempt to draw the portrait with a minimum of relevant background. For, really, Montgomery's family life has very little significance for his career in war.

In consequence, the book suffers some impoverishment of interest. With Montgomery it is the man in action that matters, not the man of action. Besides, Moorehead—possibly, to avoid repeating his earlier books—sacrifices his finest quality: the graphic rendering of battle-scenes.

Why was Montgomery a good general? I suggest that he brought the following assets to his task:

1—Concentration of thought and will. The best description of his physical presence, the one which brings him most vividly back to my visual memory, is that written by Bernard Shaw in a letter to Augustus John after watching Montgomery having his portrait painted.

Shaw did not like the picture. Neither does Montgomery. Suggesting to John that he should wipe it off the canvas

and start afresh, Shaw speaks of "that intensely compacted hank of steel wire."

There is Montgomery! Something tight and twisted, tense and violent, human and inhuman—a proposition in applied dynamics.

2—He is excessively interested in himself, demanding that others should share that interest, if possible, combining it with affection.

He likes praise. He is the selfish actor-manager, keeping a sharp eye on the electricians. A naughty aspect of character on the stage, but how valuable on the battle-field!

3—Extreme simplicity of mind. Take Montgomery's thoughts on War. What banal stuff—or is it?

This, for example: "The surest way to obtain high morale is by success in battle." A peep into the obvious? But the nature of human conflict, of which war is only a stylised form is simple and not subtle, elemental not cerebral. To recognise this is the beginning of military wisdom.

LIBRARY LIST

Heritage Perilous: Jeffery Farnol (Gibbon Low, 6s. 6d.). Novel. Two years after Farnol, Sam Felton, a blunt English far, is proved to be Earl of Weymouth. He rescues a young woman named Andromeda from the attentions of a man of letters, and so on and so forth.

The Prisoner: J. D. Heresford (Hutchinson, 12s. 6d.). Novel. A long, humorous story of a chivalry boy who is seized with feelings of doubt and Socialist aspirations and becomes a man of letters. Interspersed with invigorating conversations on man's relations to the universe.

The Turn of the Road: Hartmann (Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d.). War record, mainly naval, of the six months that saw the Allied landings in North Africa. Well told.

Velvet Stitches: C. V. Redwood (Cape, 7s. 6d.). Essay. Mainly on historical themes, with a short study of the German question.

NANCY Nipped in the Buds



HUBBA HUBBA

WHO'S THE BOUQUET FOR?

FOR SOMEONE WITH LONG BLACK HAIR AND BIG BROWN EYES

WHO IS THIS SOMEONE WITH LONG BLACK HAIR AND BIG BROWN EYES?

ERNIE BUSHMILLER

JESTS AND JEERS

A smart girl may succeed in skinning a wolf, but she can't take away his hide.

To some of our Shanghai visitors, freedom of speech seems to mean talking at the top of their voices.

This controversy over air mail just leaves the man in the street wondering when it's coming or going.

Time was when our millionaires founded banks. Now they open hotels.

Give a girl an inch, and she'll probably have enough for a swim-suit.

"Oh darling, just say those few words that will 'mean heaven to me.'"

"Go jump in the harbour."

Animals are just as sensitive as human beings to heat and cold, says a scientist. In Hongkong, it's been observed that at this time of year the bulls begin to wonder if they can bear it.

The Russians won't come in on the Marshall Plan. That's all right. What many are wondering is whether the Americans will come in.

Our political correspondent writes:—There is no confirmation from Madrid that Franco is thinking of offering Stalin an economic alliance.

A music lover is one who, when he hears a girl singing in the next room, puts his ear to the keyhole.

A reader complains that he bought a loaf of bread with a lot of little insects in it, and asks what action he should take. Return weevil for good.

The lady of the house was very interested in the new neighbours. "They seem to be such a devoted couple," she remarked to her husband, one day. "He kisses her every time he goes out, waves to her from the street and blows her kisses. Why don't you do the same?"

"Good gracious!" he said. "I don't even know her!"



OLD FOLK AT HOME

Erection of two homes for London's aged homeless was recommended by the L.C.C. Social Welfare Committee recently.

One at Plumstead Common-road, Woolwich, to cost £84,500, would house 100; the second, at Woodberry Down, Stoke Newington, to house 94, would cost £85,500.

Mr. Douglas A. G. Pritchard, the chairman, assured Mr. Jack Gaster—who had spoken of old people's reluctance to enter "the institution"—that there had been a very great improvement in the treatment given to old people in L.C.C. institutions.

He agreed there should be no possible stigma—"old people should be able to go there with no more feeling than you and I would have in crossing Westminster Bridge."

Special flats for old people are included in the proposed development of a site in Shirley-grove, which Battersea Council decided to acquire for £18,000.

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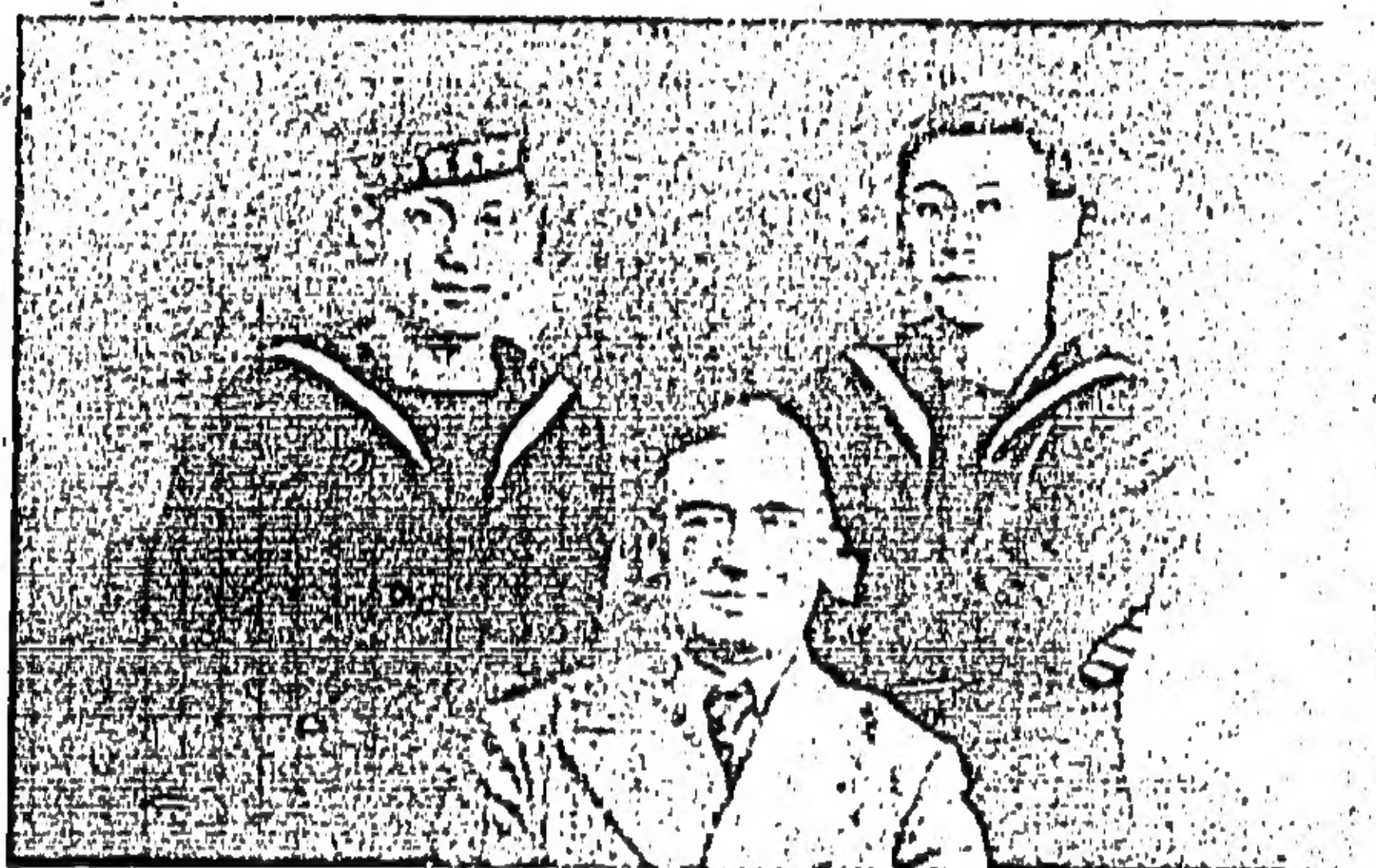
On Sale at All Dispensaries



TELEGRAPH



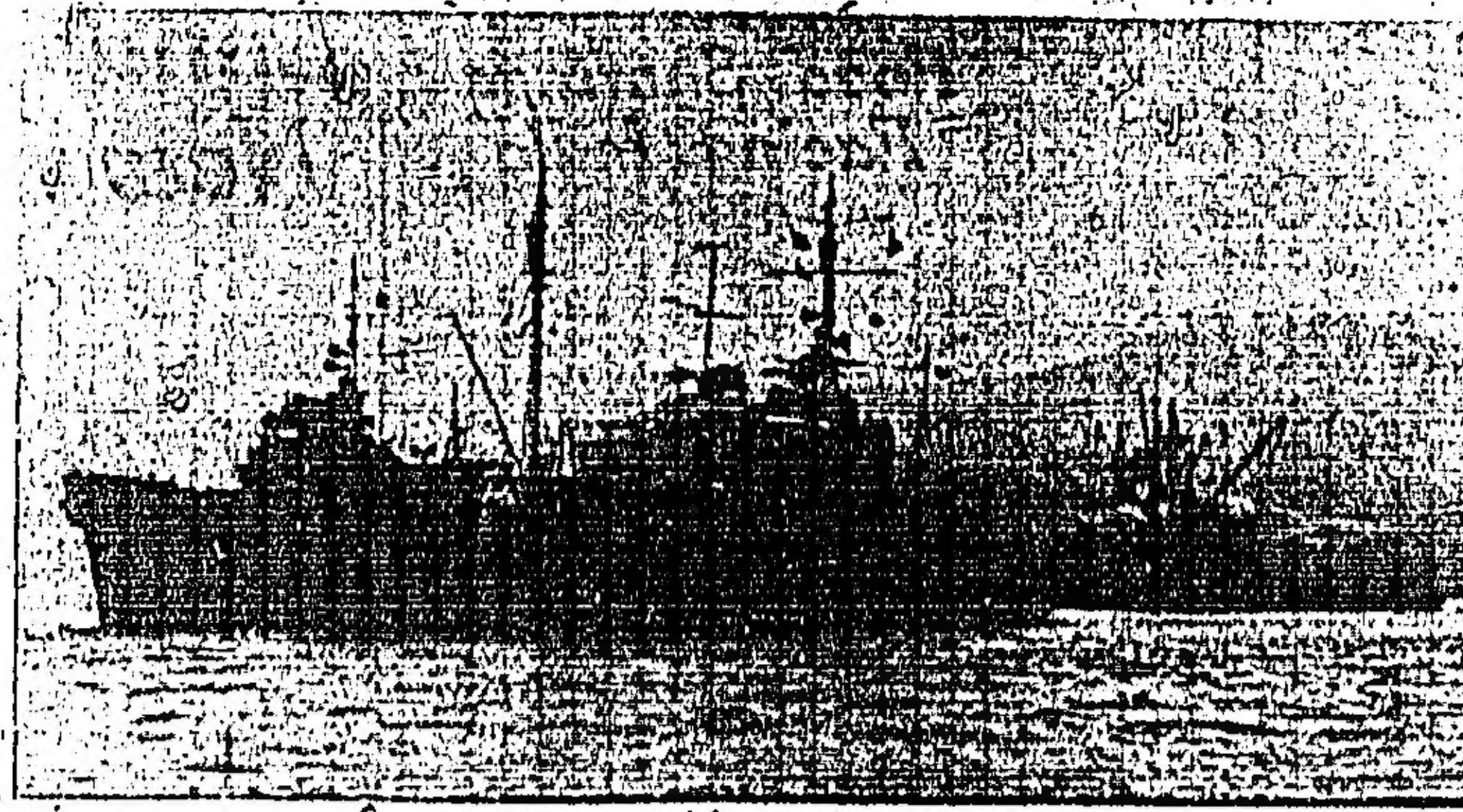
THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the inauguration of the Philippine Republic was celebrated in Hongkong on July 4 with a grand luncheon party in the Hongkong Hotel. Several hundred people attended. Picture is of a happy group of Filipino residents and their guests. (Photo: Francis Wu)



MR "BILL" WARD, who retired from the Hongkong Imports and Exports Department last year after long service, sends this picture from Plymouth. He is seen with two members of the Chinese Navy now undergoing training there.



PHOTOGRAPHED after their wedding at the Rosary Church last week—Mr Antonio Demetrio Reis and Miss Teresa Mathias. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



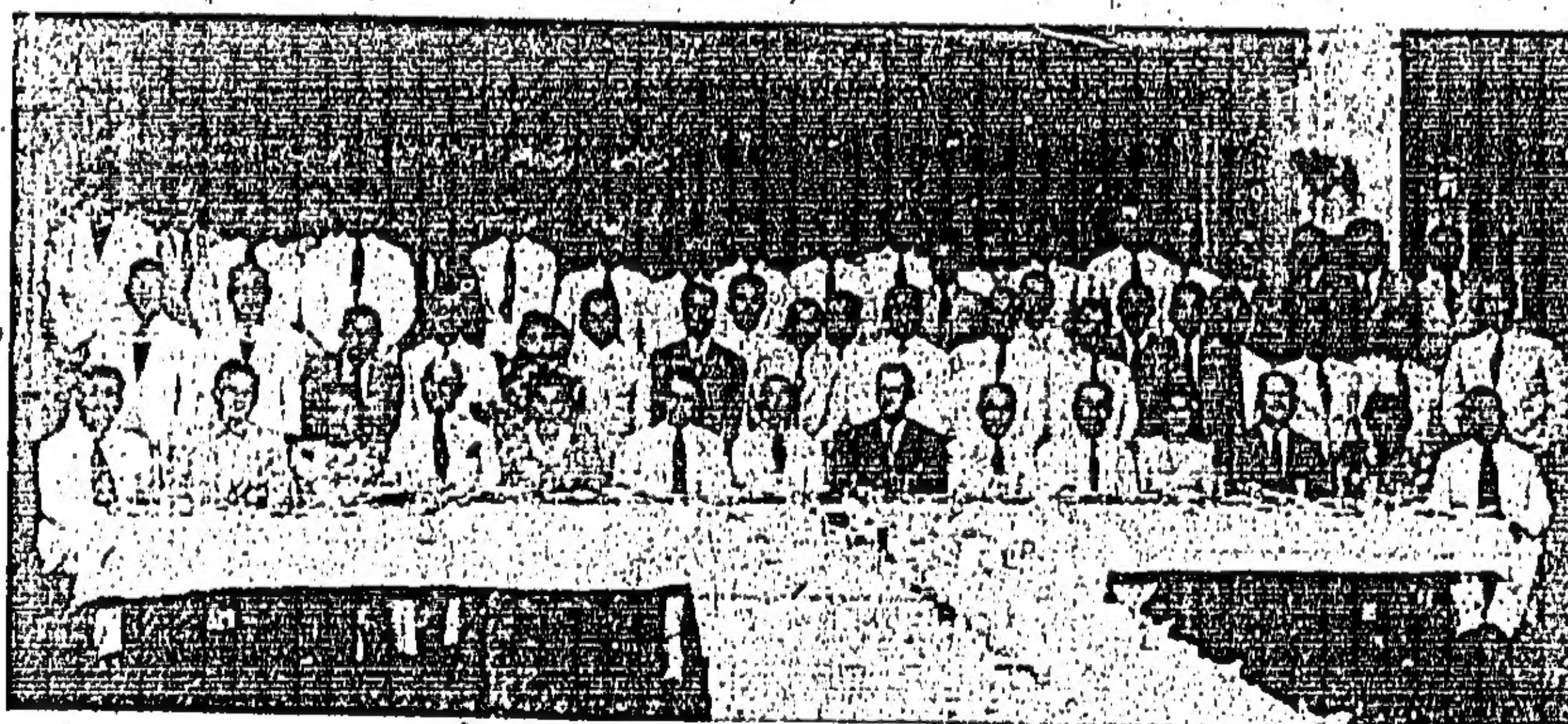
EIGHT Japanese naval vessels, the first group of warships to be handed over to Britain, called briefly at Hongkong last week-end. After refuelling, they sailed for Singapore. Three of the ships are shown in the picture above. (Photo: Francis Wu)



MR LEONG WING HON and Miss Yue Choi-king, who were married recently at St Joseph's Church. The groom is well known in Hongkong business circles, and the bride is from Shanghai. (Photo: Artland Studio)



LEADING tennis stars of Hongkong and Shanghai participated in exhibition matches at the Chinese Recreation Club recently. The object was to raise funds to aid flood relief in Kwangtung. Above are Yip Koon-hung, Hongkong champion, and V. K. Tao of Shanghai; at right are V. P. Wang of Shanghai and Hongkong's Tsui Wai-pui. (Photos: Golden Studio)



THE STAFF of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company honoured Mr. C. E. Marques, who is retiring from the firm after many years' service, at a dinner at the Club Lusitano, where above picture was taken. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

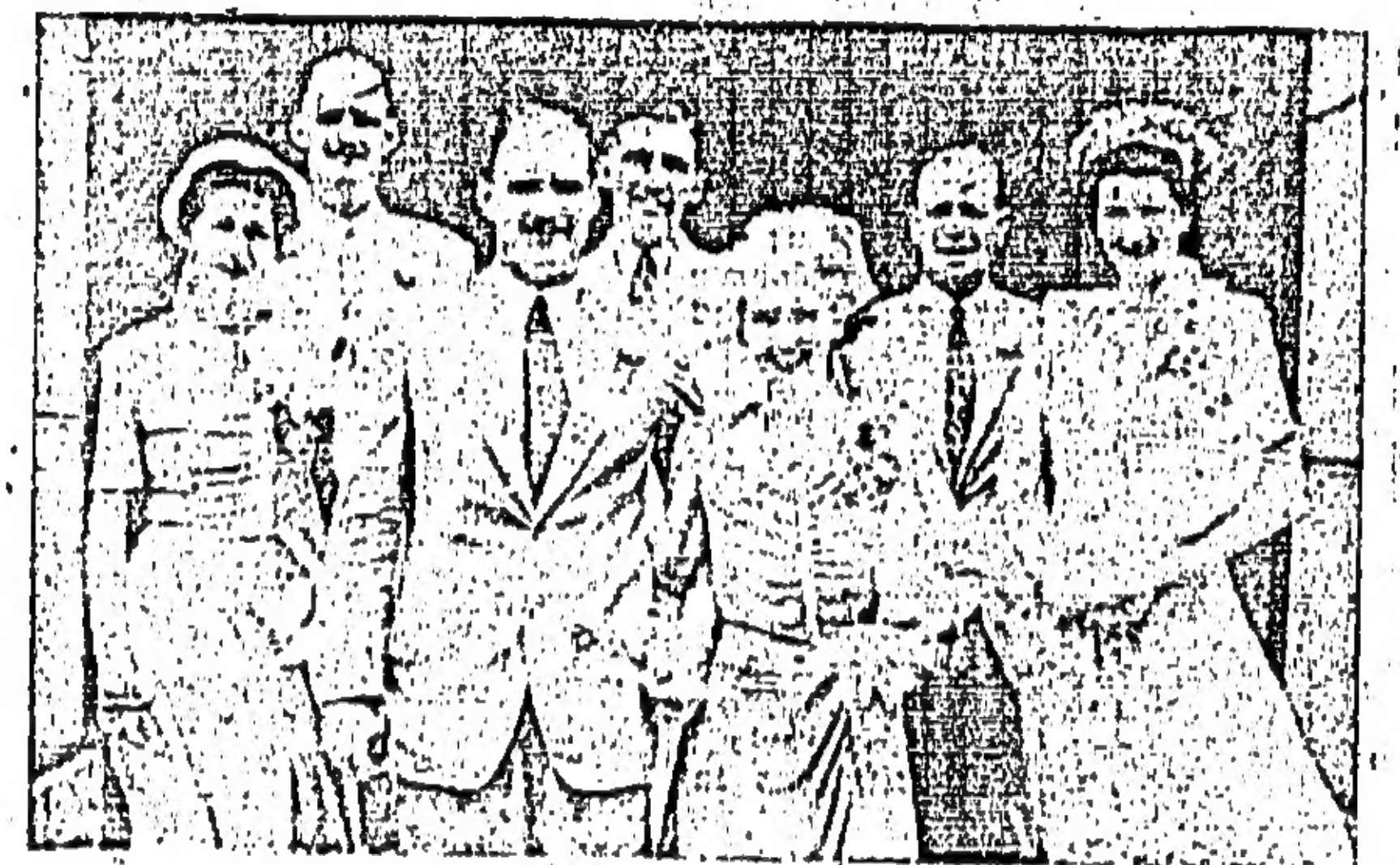


A LARGE number of relatives and friends gathered at the Registry Office last week for the wedding of Mr Tsang Tsor-ming and Miss Fung Yuan-ao, daughter of Mr Fung Ki-chauk, of the Green Island Cement Co. (Photo: Golden Studio)

NEWSREEL



MR CHARLES R. TIERNAN and his bride, formerly Miss Eileen May Brown, photographed with their attendants after their wedding last Saturday at St Teresa's Church, Kowloon Tong. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



REGISTRY WEDDING—Mr Alexander James Gourlay Taylor and Miss Eleanor Sheehan Russell Leslie photographed with friends after their recent marriage at the Registry Office. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



GROUP taken after the christening at St John's Cathedral of Ian, infant son of Mr and Mrs H. Brown, of the Prisons Department. (Photo: Moe Cheung)

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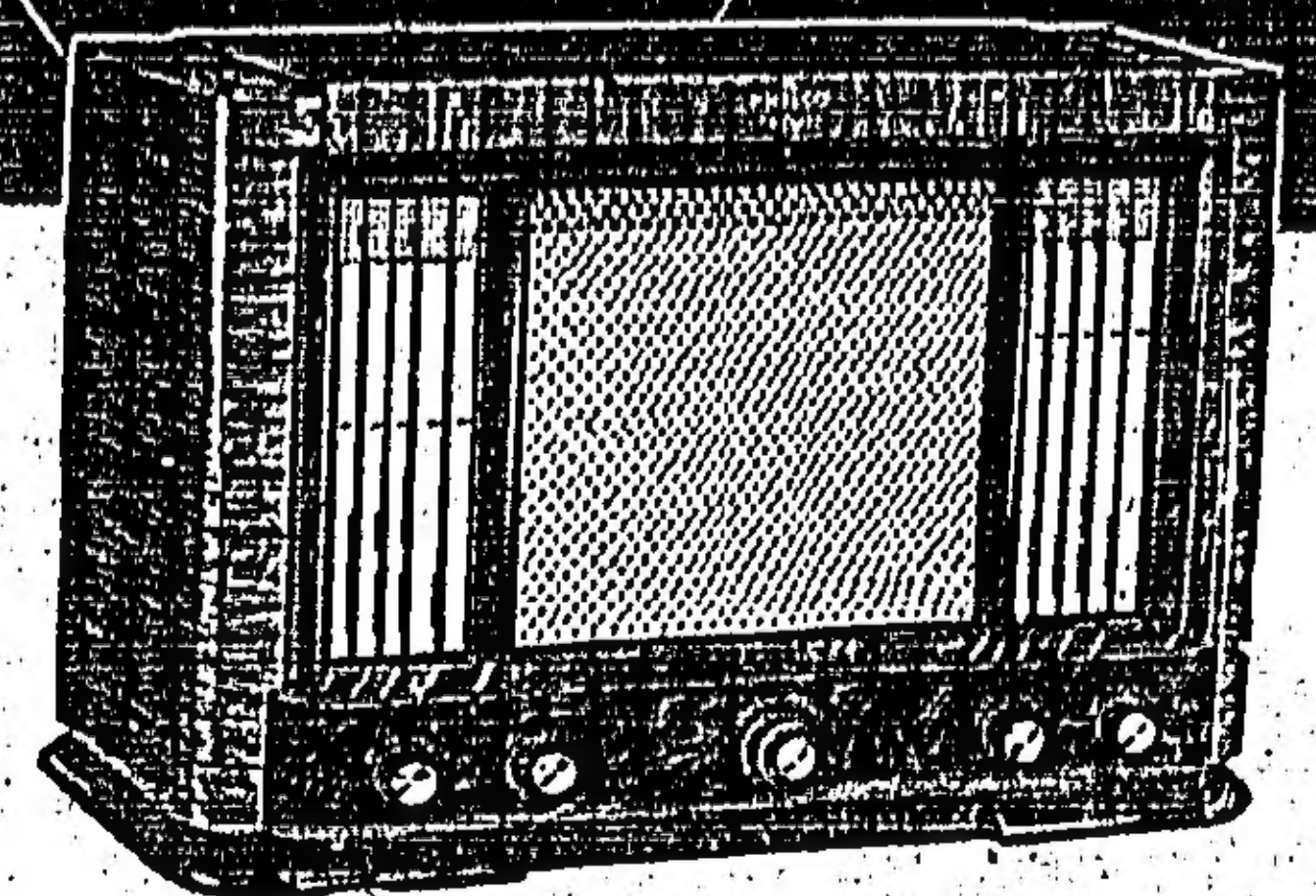
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Illegal Jewish Armoury Raided

Jerusalem, July 11. Troops and police made a lightning raid into the "Levanit Fair" section of Tel Aviv today and arrested 24 employees of a firearms workshop.

Hidden blueprints of Sten guns, as well as of Sten gun parts and other weapons in various stages of repair, were seized. It is believed that the raid was carried out on the basis of a tip from an informer.—United Press.

BISHOP DENOUNCES UNSCOP

Jerusalem, July 11. Clad in the purple robes of the Church of England, which he represents in the Holy Land, the Right Rev. W. H. Stewart, Bishop of Jerusalem, appeared before UNSCOP today and denounced the Committee's practice of holding Sunday sessions.

Bishop Stewart said he understood, but regretted, the necessity of Sabbath meetings.

Today's hearing was delayed three hours in starting because of the UNSCOP aerial survey of Palestine. Bishop Stewart said previous assertions that there was no danger to the status of missionaries in the Holy Land were not true, and he urged that UNSCOP include in its constitution means of protecting Moslem and Jewish converts to Christianity as well as Christian school teachers.

Women's Prayers

The first women to appear before UNSCOP were heard today. They were representatives of the various Jewish women's organisations in Palestine.

Mrs Rachel Katzenelson-Rubachov, speaking in Hebrew, declared that the Jewish women had joined with their men in resisting the "edicts" which have closed the gates of Palestine and forced refugee-laden ships to Cyprus.

After hearing Mrs Rebecca Sieff, Zionist leader, who told delegates that the Jewish women joined in daily prayers for return to Zion, UNSCOP adjourned until Sunday morning.

Concluding, Mrs Sieff told delegates that Palestine women would not rest "or give you rest until you have brought our children home."—United Press.

COMING TO THE KING'S

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WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE

Yugoslavs Charge U.S. Graves Registration Cloak For Espionage

Belgrade, July 11.

The official Tanjug news agency, in an editorial released today, charged the United States Graves Registration Unit with attempting "under the mask of registering graves to develop a spy network and and link themselves with remnants of the routed Chetniks."

Important Ruhr Coal Discussions

Washington, July 11.

United States officials today described forthcoming Anglo-American discussions on Ruhr coal production to take place in Washington as an essential complement to the Paris talks on the Marshall "Save Europe" plan.

The importance being attached to the meeting is emphasised by reports that General Lucius D. Clay, Commander of the United States occupation zone in Germany, is understood to be likely to return here for consultations about the same time as the British representatives arrive at the end of July.

The United States view is that the raising of Ruhr coal production to its maximum pitch is essential to the fulfilment of one of the major goals in European reconstruction machinery which it is hoped to establish under the Marshall plan.—Reuter.

Anglo-Russian Talks

A government source reported today that the British-Russian trade talks in Moscow are "proceeding but not making a great deal of headway". J. Harold Wilson, British Overseas Trade Secretary, is remaining in the Soviet capital, but so far the Russians have not offered what any timber in the amounts wanted by Britain.

The sources declared that Britain is interested in getting a Russian commitment to supply as much as 1,000,000 tons of wheat annually. To date there have been no indications that the Soviets are interested in a deal of such scope.

Observers speculate that the Russian attitude may be dictated by a desire to keep a large stock of wheat in hand to strengthen her bargaining position or to have supplies available for satellite countries adhering to the Soviet position of rejecting the Marshall plan for European economic co-operation.—Associated Press.

Gen. Wedemeyer For China

Washington, July 12.

Lieutenant-General Albert C. Wedemeyer is leaving immediately for China and Korea on a fact-finding mission for the government. A Whitehouse announcement on Friday said that Wedemeyer will have the title of special representative of the President with rank of an ambassador.

The announcement said he will "make an appraisal of the overall situation in the two countries and that he will be accompanied by a small group of experts."—Associated Press.

Troops' Warning To Stern Gang

Jerusalem, July 12.

The Stern gang was warned on Thursday night by Jewish servicemen in Britain that further killings of British soldiers might "result in arousing revenge feelings among their former comrades in Britain".

The warning was contained in a letter from the "servicemen" and was addressed to "the head of the Stern gang in Tel Aviv." It was intercepted by the Tel Aviv police, who opened it.

British soldiers were seen on the Tel Aviv streets on Thursday night for the first time in a fortnight as the result of a lull in fighting when terrorists shot at British soldiers on a crowded street, was lifted till 9 p.m. daily.—Associated Press.

Fatal Air Crash

Rio de Janeiro, July 11.

Two pilots were killed and six injured today when a Brazilian Air Force plane crashed at Sao Paulo.—Reuter.

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

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H.K. TELEGRAPH.

Food Shortage Facing India

New Delhi, July 11.

India faces a grave food shortage during the next few months. The provinces of Madras, Bengal, Bombay and Bihar, as well as some south Indian states, will have less than one month's supplies by September 1.

The Food Member of the Indian Interim Government has called an urgent informal conference of provincial ministers and prominent businessmen to consider the critical food situation at a meeting in New Delhi on July 13.—Reuter.

Soekarno Appeals For Faith

Batavia, July 11.

President Soekarno appealed to the world today to have faith in the fledgling Indonesian Republic to act as its own keeper of internal peace, law and order.

In a radio broadcast, President Soekarno said the Republic was prepared to accept all of the Dutch demands to bring about normalcy throughout Indonesia, but it remained "explicit and emphatic on the problem of internal security".

He reiterated Indonesia's stand that internal law was a job for the Republic itself and not for a joint Indonesian-Dutch gendarmerie, as proposed by the Netherlands.

"We hold fast to our opinion that the organs of enforcing law and order within the Republic must be wholly Republican," he said. "There should be no doubt as to the ability of the Republic to enforce law and order in her territories."

The President gave a personal pledge of interior safety for all foreigners and foreign investments.

He said the British had had confidence and had trusted the Republic during the evacuation of the Japanese, which was carried out successfully.

Opening Up Indonesia

The interim government, which is the first step in full independence for Indonesia, can begin within a short period and has in its power the future of the Indonesian Republic by opening up Indonesia to the world, Dr Soekarno declared in his address over Radio Jogjakarta.

Half an hour after the President's address, the Dutch Governor-General, Dr Hubertus van Mook, took the air over Radio Batavia to tell the world that time is running short and it is "imperative" the Lingardini agreement be implemented.

Dr van Mook said the Dutch had shown patience and restraint to the Indo-Dutch problem, despite "our subjects to continuous and innumerable attacks, both small and large, and to a continuous vituperative propaganda campaign."

He described the Dutch proposals as neither unilateral requests nor demands and said: "Their origin was to discuss with the Republic and they constitute a coherent and indivisible whole."

In a veiled threat, Dr van Mook added: "Those who reject co-operation and who continue to preach hostilities towards their friends shall carry a very grave responsibility for what they do to the Republic and towards the world for the effects of their preaching."—United Press.

Gold Found In Burma

Rangoon, July 11.

The discovery of "extensive" gold deposits on a small uninhabited island off Victoria Point, the southern tip of Lower Burma, was reported today by the Burmese press.

The Government has ordered a survey, it was understood.—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the Ordinary Mail. If Mail close hours are a.m. or p.m. on previous day, as from July 14 ordinary mails for Canton, Amoy, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Swatow, Canton, Kowloon, and other ports will be closed in the mornings instead of the previous evenings. Times for closing will be Hong Kong, C. P. O. 7, a.m. Kowloon Post Office, 5.30 a.m.

This will enable these dispatches to be sent by the morning express to Canton.

Saturday, July 12
Canton (Train) 2.30 p.m.
Manila and Canada via Vancouver B.C. (Sea) 2 p.m.

Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Sydney (Sea) 3 p.m.
Shanghai, U.S.A. Central and South America via San Francisco (Sea) 3 p.m.

Strait, Ceylon, India, East and South Seas (Sea) 3 p.m.
Hong Kong (Kowloon) (Sea) 4 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

Canton, Kowloon, Kunning & Calcutta (Train) 5.30 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5.30 p.m.

Swatow, Hong Kong, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, Kowloon, Kunning & Calcutta (Train) 5.30 p.m.
Swatow (Sea) 5.30 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Luchow and Kuning (Sea) 5.30 p.m.
Hankow, Canton and Fochow (Air) 5.30 p.m.

London Speculation On New Minister Of State

BY FRASER WIGHTON

(Reuter's Political Correspondent)

London, July 11.

Prediction with regard to the identity of the new Minister of State to serve as interim link between the India and Pakistan Dominions today took an entirely new turn in London, speculation suggesting the India Under-Secretary, Mr Arthur Henderson, as one possibility for the new post.

Lord Listowel's name has already been coupled with the idea, but there are reasons that might make Lord Listowel's appointment impracticable. One is that with Lord Addison as senior Commonwealth Relations Minister, this would involve both Commonwealth Ministers being answerable to the House of Lords, with an Under-Secretary for the House of Commons.

Another reason is that, while Lord Listowel, with the transfer of power, automatically ceases to be Secretary of State for India he will remain as Secretary of State for Burma. The Burma post will continue to exist until Burma determines her final relationship to Britain inside or outside the Commonwealth—any rate until the transfer of power.

As Lord Listowel was recently appointed to the India-Burma portfolio, the Government might consider it wasteful to transfer him now that there is a lot of work to be done in connection with the transitional period.

The Cabinet has, so far, taken no decisions on the subject. It has, of course, a number of young and successful Ministers from whom it could choose the new Minister of State, including the existing Dominions Under-Secretary, Mr Arthur Bottomley, now on a mission in South Africa.

Like his chief, Lord Addison, Mr Bottomley has "sat in" on both the India and Burma Cabinet talks for a long time.

The constitutional position of the Indian States after the transfer of power on August 15 is a matter for mutual discussion and arrangement between the States and India and Pakistan.

No Change In Policy

There has been no change whatever in the Government's policy towards the States question, according to authoritative London quarters tonight. Some speculation on the subject appears to have been aroused by a statement by Sir John Anderson, former Governor of Bengal, on the States' position in the Commons debate yesterday on the Indian Independence Bill.

Sir John, according to the official record, said: "If certain states eventually decide against accession, however much we might, on broad general considerations, deplore their decision, we should, in my view, accept it without question, and leave no room for doubt that our offices would be available to any extent desired, and, in particular, that we should be willing to enter into new relationships with such States without, of course, impinging on the legitimate interests of either Dominions."

The Government policy, reflected in repeated statements by the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, and the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, in recent times, has made it abundantly clear that Britain's desire is that all the India States identify themselves with one or other of the two Constituent Assemblies.

Mr Attlee underlined this point in his speech yesterday when he said: "If I were asked what would be the attitude of His Majesty's Government to any State which has decided to cut itself from its neighbours and assert its independence, I would say to the ruler of that State: 'Take your time and think again. I hope that no irrevocable decision to stay out will be taken prematurely.'"

Earlier Mr Attlee had welcomed the active steps being taken to set up States Departments of the new Dominions to handle negotiations with the States Governments. It is patent regarding the transfer of power to the two Dominions, that the general feeling of the British public is that problems are matters to be discussed subsequently to that great event and that when they are discussed, it should be by the States and India and Pakistan among themselves.—Reuter.

ANSWER TO EMPIRE QUIZ

(See Page 10)

All are villages in England. (a) Hampshire, 75 miles; (b) Buckinghamshire, 20 miles; (c) Middlesex, 13 miles; (d) Lincolnshire, 115 miles; (e) Durham, 243 miles; (f) Durham, 242 miles; (g) Durham 240 miles.

NOTICE

RECEPTION FOR FATHER B. F. MEYER.

It is proposed to hold a reception for Father B. F. Meyer, who will be returning from the U.S.A. early in August. Will members of the St. Thomas More Association (original members in Stanley Internment camp and those who have become members since the reoccupation of the Colony) who would like to attend this reception please communicate with the Secretary of the Association—Mr. W. G. Fitz-Gibbon, Dina House, Duddell St.

CHURCH NOTICE

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Sunday 8 p.m. Gospel Meeting.
Tuesday 8 p.m. Bible Study.
Thursday 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.
All English speaking friends are welcome.

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